

Summary Report
of the
Administration
of the
Palanpur State.
1943-44.

PRICE Rs. 2-8-0.

To,

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness,

Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab

Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur.

G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C.,

NAWAB SAHEB OF PALANPUR.

May It Please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit to your Highness the Summary Report of the Administration of the Palanpur State for the year ending 31st October 1944.

Huzur Office,
Palanpur,
23rd May 1945.

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I beg to remain,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,
Sd/- J. R. Dhurandhar,
Wazir, Palanpur State.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PALANPUR STATE.
1943-44.

CHAPTER I.

Boundaries

1. The State of Palanpur is bounded on the North by the States of Jodhpur and Sirohi; on the east by Sirohi and Danta States and Sudasana Taluka of the old Sabar Kantha Agency; on the south by Pattan, Sidhpur and Kheralu Talukas of the Baroda State and Kankrej Thana of the Old Banas Division of the Sabar Kantha Agency; and on the west by the Tharad State and the Deodar and Kankrej Thanas of the old Banas Division of the Sabar Kantha Agency.

Area and Population.

2. The State embraces an area of 1774.64 square

miles with 570 villages. The population according to the census of 1941 is 3,15,855 souls showing an increase of 50,484 over that of 1931. Of these, 2,71,817 are Hindus, 31,151 are Muslims, 12,767 are Jains and 120 belong to other communities.

Revenue.

3. The net revenue calculated on the average of last five years amounted to Rs. 16,29,000/- while the actual net revenue realised during the year 1943-44 was Rs. 23,16,229/-.

Capital City.

4. The Capital City of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and has a population of 21,643. Of these, 12,279 are Hindus, 6,823 are Muslims, 2,511 are Jains while 30 belong to other communities.

The Ruler.

5. Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, is the Ruler and enjoys a salute of 13 guns.

Political.

6. The Political relations of the State with the Paramount Power continued to be very cordial.

7. Relations with the neighbouring States have also been cordial as in the past.

Chief Events.

8. On the 11th November 1943 the Armistice Day was observed and there was arranged, as usual, a complete suspension of all business for 2 minutes at 11 A. M. at gun fire.

9. In commemoration of the Empire Day the 24th May 1944 was observed as a public holiday throughout the State.

10. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor fell on the 2nd June 1944 which day was observed as a public holiday as usual.

11. His Highness' 63rd Birthday was celebrated on the 21st September 1944 with the usual rejoicings.

12. Celebrations were held to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur's 25 years' rule. At the express desire of His Highness ceremonials on the occasion were reduced to the minimum. The chief events during the celebrations are described in the paragraphs below.

13. The following War Committees consisting of State Officials and other persons continued to function in the State during the year under report.

In PALANPUR:—

- (1) A Central War Committee with the Heir-apparent as President and the Wazir as Chairman.

- (2) The Financial sub-committee with the Wazir as Chairman.
- (3) The Propaganda Sub-committee with the Customs and Education Minister as Chairman.

AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF EACH TEHSIL:—

- (1) The Tehsil War Committee,
- (2) The Financial Sub-Committee,
- (3) The Propaganda Sub-Committee,

with the Tehsildar as Chairman.

14. The Financial Sub-committees collect contributions to the War Purposes and allied funds, induce the public to subscribe for the War Loan Bonds and arrange for holding fetes, raffles, lotteries, benefit performances, etc.

15. The Propaganda Sub-committees take steps to suppress false and alarming news, disseminate correct news by all methods and inform the authorities of undesirable persons and their activities.

16. The following contributions towards the War Purposes Fund have been made by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur as well as by the State during the year under report:-

- (1) His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to announce, on the occasion of the Silver

Jubilee of his 25 years' rule, a donation of Rs. 50,000/- towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund out of which the first instalment of Rs. 25,000/- was paid during the year under report.

- (2) Rs. 50/- contributed by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur to the Poppy Day Fund raised by the Ex-Services Association (India), Rajputana Branch.

The total amount of contributions from this State upto October 1944 to the various War Purposes Funds comes to Rs. 1,31,202/-.

17. The State participated in the project of the National War Front Exhibition Rake. The Jodhpur State agreed to equip and provide railway coaches for propaganda purposes within Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur performed on the 18th December 1943, the send off ceremony for the National War Front Exhibition Rake when Mr. Fajumian D. Syed, B. A., B. T., was sent to Jodhpur to represent the State. The National War Front Exhibition Rake visited Chhapi, Palanpur and Deesa stations in the Palanpur State from the 25th February to 3rd March 1944.

18. Crowds of people from the surrounding villages rushed to see the exhibition coaches and took great interest. At every place where the Exhibition Rake stopped instructive cinema shows were arranged at night. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur, Her Highness the Junior Begum

Saheba, Namdar Shree Nawabzada Saheb Bahadur and other members of the Royal Family as well as officers of the State also visited the coaches.

19. The local cinemas were utilized in exhibiting War Film News and slides received from the Film Advisory Board, Bombay. Arrangements have been made for the public to listen to the War Songs Records purchased by the State.

20. The State has decided to give preference, while filling up vacancies in State Service, to its subjects with approved War Services.

21. Arrangements were made for the grant of financial and other assistance to the subjects of the State who were stranded abroad.

22. Orders have been issued for the free supply of text-books to the children of State Subjects employed in the War Services studying in the recognised schools of the State.

23. With a view to give relief to the subjects of the State who have joined War Services orders have been issued to postpone the recovery of arrears of land revenue from them for the duration of the War.

24. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a Member of the National Defence Council. The meetings of the National Defence Council are attended by His Highness personally. When His Highness was not able to attend the

meeting himself, he deputed Wazir, Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, O. B. E., B. A., LL. B., to attend it.

25. To co-ordinate the efforts of the State with those of the Government of India in the prosecution of the War, the State has adopted various measures of emergency legislation passed by the Government of India. These measures include the following:—

1. The Bobbin Control Order, 1943.
2. The Gur Control Order, 1944.
3. The Standard Cloth Distribution Order, 1944.
4. The Cotton Cloth (Movement) Control Order, 1944.
5. The Restriction and Detention Ordinance, 1944.
6. The Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1944.
7. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1944.
8. The Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1944.
9. The Paper Control (Distribution) Order, 1944.
10. The Tyre Rationing Order, 1944.
11. The Amendment to the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.

26. In accordance with the wishes of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, Sunday the 17th September was observed as a day for the celebration to commemorate the Battle of Britain

27. With a view to co-operate with the Government of India, His Highness permitted the use of the State Emergency Landing Ground at Deesa as an Air Project during the period of War. The Emergency Landing Ground in question was handed over to the Central Public Works Department on the 6th July 1943 for carrying out additions and alterations to the Ground in question. The extension work was completed on 7th January 1944, and the ground was handed back to the State on the 1st February 1944.

28. An order has been issued declaring the Emergency Landing Ground at Deesa to be a protected place. For the purpose of this order the powers conferred by rule 6 read with rule 7 of the Defence of India Rules, as applied to the State, were made exercisable by the Public Works Officer and the Tehsildar of Deesa Mahal within the limits of which the Landing Ground is situate

29. The State has formed a Small Savings Committee and organised the Small Savings Scheme on the lines approved by the Government of India.

30. On the occasion of the celebration of His Highness' 63rd Birthday, His Highness was pleased to confer upon the following officers and gentlemen the titles shown against their names:—

Mr. Yahyamian Y. Syed, B. A., LL. B.,
Revenue Minister —“Mushir-ur-Maham”

Dr. Shrinivas Sitaram Hajare, M. B., B. S.,
Chief Medical Officer,—“Mushir-ur-riyasat”

Mr. Chhotalal Hemubhai Mehta,—“Mushir-ur-riyasat”.

31. His Highness was also pleased to order on this auspicious occasion, a grant of Rs. 10/- as reward to State servants drawing a salary upto Rs. 19/- P. M.

32. A function to celebrate the 75th birthday of Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, M. A., LL. B., J. P. the Judicial Adviser of the State and a scholar of the Gujarati Literature, was held by the students of the Palanpur High School at Palanpur on the 20th November 1943. From the donations received an amount of Rs. 900/- has been set apart for the grant of an annual prize called "Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri Prize."

33. With a view to give relief to the low-paid servants of the State, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to sanction the payment of a dearness allowance.

Price Control and Supply Measures.

34. The Control Department was hitherto in charge of Mushi--ur-Maham Yahyamian Y. Syed, B. A., LL. B., Revenue Minister of this State. In view, however, of the every day increasing heavy work of the Department His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to create one new post of a Control & Supply Minister and to appoint Mushir-ur-Maham Khodabhai Somabhai Desai, B. A., retired Revenue Minister of this state to hold it from 24th November 1943.

35. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to order the formation of a committee known as the Control and Supply Advisory Committee consisting of six

residents (non-official) of the city to assist the Control and Supply Department. Rules have also been framed for the working of the said Committee.

36. With a view to check profiteering and the abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities, steps were taken to prevent the export of food grains and essential commodities. The prices of wheat, bajri, jowari, kerosene and sugar were fixed. Dealers were required to furnish, from time to time, statements of their stock, penal action being provided for non-compliance.

37. As there was a scarcity of wheat and bajri supplies in the City of Palanpur, wheat and bajri were purchased from villages and sold to the inhabitants of the city through licensed dealers and State Grain Shops. The total amount of wheat thus supplied to the inhabitants of the Palanpur City was 28,619 maunds.

38. The Cheap Grain Shop opened by the State at Palanpur for the sale of wheat and bajri at reduced rates to State servants and the poor issued 17,095 maunds of wheat and 19,997 maunds of bajri which resulted in a financial loss to the State of Rs. 83,053/-.

39. The Essential Commodities Order passed by the State during the previous year, prohibiting the sale of commodities, such as wheat, bajri, Jowari, and kerosene, without a license, remained in force during the period under report.

40. A census of Palanpur, Deesa and Rajpur was taken for the purpose of issuing ration cards for the distribution of sugar and kerosene.

41. The Palanpur Gur Control Order was passed by which the selling prices of gur imported from outside were fixed from time to time.

42. The State has issued an order prohibiting the feasting of more than 50 persons.

43. As it was necessary to take measures for the prevention of the smuggling of certain articles from the limits of the Palanpur State and to provide for an effective and speedy remedy for carrying out the said purpose, the State has issued the Anti-smuggling (Prevention of Export) Ordinance 1943.

Other Legislative Measures.

44. As it was considered expedient to enact legislation on the lines of the British Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to order that the spirit of the British Indian Workmen's Compensation Act should be followed in the State.

45. The Palanpur Cotton Cloth Movement Order was promulgated by the State. In order to give special facilities to the Handloom Industry at Kanodar, Mr. P. C. Kothari, Khangi Officer, has been appointed Textile Commissioner for the purposes of that order in regard to Kanodar village.

46. With a view to maintain sufficient stocks of food stuffs and other essential commodities for consumption in

the State and to check smuggling the following measures have been adopted :—

- (1) Section 74 of the Palanpur State Customs Act has been amended whereby the amount of rewards payable to informants in smuggling cases has been raised from a maximum of one-third to one-half of the amount of fine or the sale proceeds of the smuggled articles.
- (2) In view of the total prohibition of export of wheat and bajri from the State, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur is pleased to order that any person who is an informant or who detects a case of smuggling of wheat or bajri shall be awarded, on the offence being proved, a reward equal to the entire amount of the fine as well as the entire amount of the sale proceeds of smuggled wheat or bajri and that if such a person is a State servant, he will also be duly appreciated.
- (3) Six temporary outposts were opened on the border.
- (4) A system of licensing donkeys, camels, carts, etc. used for hire has been introduced.
- (5) Patrolling of special police parties was arranged on the frontiers.
- (6) A system of passes for the movement of banned commodities from one village to another within the State has been introduced.

47. The State controlled the prices of coloured hides of cows, buffaloes and oxen. This measure has to some extent helped the agriculturists to obtain their requirements of such hides for agricultural purpose. The export of the above mentioned hides and articles made out of them except boots, shoes, sandals, etc is also prohibited.

48. As in the village of Samdhi in Gadh Taluka and in the neighbouring areas which adjoins the borders of the Baroda State, there was an increase in cattle thefts, the Samdhi Suppression of Crimes Ordinance 1944 was promulgated.

49. The State has exempted from octroi and terminal taxes all controlled vehicles carrying loads ex-Bombay to their destinations either in British India or to other States.

50. The State has entered into reciprocal arrangements with British Indian Provinces for one year in the first instance, for the exemption from taxation of private motor vehicles transferred from one province to another during the tax-quarter.

51. The Customs Officer of this State has been authorized to issue permits for the movement of cement by rail from one place to another within the State territory under clause (ii) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. 1114 dated 19-2-1944 as applied to this State.

Industrial Development.

52. The Iqbal Electric Power House has been installed in the city since 1923 through private enterprise for the

purpose of the supply of electricity to the city. It is regretted that inspite of the warnings given by the State and all facilities afforded, the Power House is in an unsatisfactory condition and the supply has been irregular.

53. The town of Deesa has also been supplied with electricity by the Fateh Electric Supply Company since 1939 and the Deesa Municipality has taken its full advantage for street lighting.

54. With a view to encourage the handloom cottage industry at Kanodar a reduction of 50 per cent in the customs duty on imported yarn, sanctioned in 1938, as an experimental measure, was continued during the period under report.

55. With a view to encourage the business of cloth, a scheme was sanctioned, as an experimental measure for one year, by which the cloth merchants of the Palanpur City were allowed to stock sealed bundles of cloth, imported by them into the city on payment of a nominal customs duty at the rate of half a pie on the cloth valued at one rupee and to allow them to export such cloth. His Highness was pleased to extend the period of this concession for a further period of one year.

56. A similar concession has been allowed for the export of tin bars which might have been imported on payment of a nominal customs duty at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund.

57. The same concession has been extended to the

bundles of yarn imported into the city at a nominal customs duty of 2 pies per bundle.

58. The provision contained in Chapter VI of the Palanpur State Customs Act for giving refund from the import customs duty were made applicable to the yarn imported at Kanodar.

59. The State continued to encourage the manufacture of Champa and Kevda "Attars" (perfumed oils), which are of a high quality and for which Palanpur is so well known. Gold and silver thread embroidery work as well as the manufacture of velvet-boxes continued to be carried on in Palanpur as before.

60. The Bobbin and Timber Products (Palanpur State) Firm established at Deesa for the manufacture of Bobbins ceased its working during the year under report.

61. With a view to encourage wool industry in the State, the State has granted a license for 15 years to Khoja Mohan Devjibhai of Rajkot for establishing a wool ginning and pressing factory at Deesa. The construction of the factory is in progress.

62. In order to encourage the growth and development of Sericulture the State has granted a license for 50 years to Usman Umar Hakim of Mecca (Arabia) and also allotted about 700 bighas of land near Gangasagar for the purpose.

63. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was

pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 2,000/- as contribution towards His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rampur's fund for Shia College Technical Institute, Lucknow.

64. Although the Gangasagar irrigation tank commands good irrigable land there is not sufficient supply of water from the lake's own catchment area to fill it every year. A scheme estimated to cost above four lacs of rupees has, therefore, been prepared by experts for opening a feeder channel from the Sukhi river at Ajapur village about 3 miles from the junction of the Sukhi and Hathidra rivers. It is proposed to construct a low-weir and to take a feeder channel therefrom for a distance of about a mile and a half and to drop the channel water into natural stream which drains into the Gangasagar lake. It is also proposed to increase the capacity of the lake. The State, therefore, specially called Rajasevasakta M. G. Rangaiya, B. A., B. E., Retired Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Mysore, and consulted him in connection with this scheme. He stayed here for about a week and drew out notes on Gangasagar Tank and the proposed Ajapur Feeder Channel and Balaram Irrigation Water Works, Water Power and Drainage Project.

65. In view of the changing times His Highness has been pleased to permit the licensing of oil mills worked by electric or crude-oil machinery.

Jubilee Celebrations.

66. The noteworthy event during the period under report was the enthusiastic celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur's 25 years' rule.

67. An Extraordinary Issue, of the Palanpur State Gazette dated the 31st March 1944 announced the various boons and favours which His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to grant on this occasion. They are as follows :—

(A)

- (1) Contribution of Rs. 50,000/- to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.
- (2) Donation of Rs. 1,00,000/- for Village Uplift.
- (3) Remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 50,000/- out of the arrears of Rs. 1,40,000/-. The balance of Rs. 90,000/- when recovered is to be added to Rs. 1,00,000/- the interest of which to be spent for Village Uplift.
- (4) Free grant of Rs. 25,000/- for sinking new wells.
- (5) Remission of interest for 10 years on loans advanced to cultivators for sinking new wells from the Kuva Fund during the ten years from 1943 to 1953 as well as on balance of loans remaining unpaid on 31-3-1944.
- (6) Free grant of Rs. 10,000/- as help for sinking new wells for drinking water for Harijans. The amount to be utilized in five years by annual instalments of Rs. 2,000/-.
- (7) Annual donation of Rs. 1,500/- to the Hospital for Women and Children at Palanpur.

(B)

His Highness was also pleased to sanction the establishment of the following new institutions:-

- (1) Shree Taley Muhammed Khan Silver Jubilee Girls English School at Palanpur. In the first instance it will teach upto Fifth Standard, but arrangements will, in due course, be made to open classes upto Matriculation.
- (2) Shree Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Park at Palanpur.
- (3) Shree Taley Mohammed Khan Silver Jubilee Hostel for Jiwaitars and Patawats at Palanpur.
- (4) Shree Sukhanbai Saheba Silver Jubilee Maternity Home at Deesa.
- (5) A New English School at Chandisar called the "Silver Jubilee Nanchand Motichand Somani English School." A building to accomodate the school is to be constructed by the State. In addition an annual grant of Rs. 1,200/- has also been sanctioned for this institution.

(C)

His Highness was also pleased to bestow upon the following Sardars, officers and gentlemen, titles, honours villages, land, poshak, annuities and promotions shown against their names:—

Captain Sahibzada Atta Mohammed Khan Saheb (Nephew of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur)...	Title of "Amir-ul-Mulk".
Pir Alammian Saheb' ...	„ „ "Sa-badat-Panah".
Captain Mian Ahmedkhan ...	Title of "Shuja-ul-Mulk". Rank of Major, and annual cash allowance of Rs. 500/-.
Rao Bahadur Damodardas Vrajlalbhair Patwari, Cus- toms & Education Minister.	Title of "Mushir-ul-Maham" Dohri Tazim, Gold and gift of land for bungalow and Wadi.
Mr. Khodabhai Somabhai Desai, Control & Supply Minister ...	Title of "Mushir-ul-Maham".
Mr. Yahyamian Yakubmian Syed, Revenue Minister ...	Rs. 50/- promotion.
Mr. Nihalchand Punamchand Mehta, Sar Nyayadhish ...	Rs. 30/- promotion.
Mushaheb Naranbhai S. Patwari... ..	Title of "Mushir-ur-Riyasat"
Kumar Kiritsinh Zorawarsinh Gohil, Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur. ...	Poshak.
Dr. Shrinivas Sitaram Hajare, Chief Medical Officer. ...	Poshak.

Mr. Manibhai D. Tripathi, Council Secretary and Extradition Officer. ...	Rs. 25/- promotion.
Mr. Nanalal Chandulal Kothari, Customs Officer. ...	Title of "Mushir-ur-Riyasat" and Rs. 30/- promotion.
Mr. Chamanlal Maganbhai Kothari, Palanpur Tehsildar...	Title of "Mushir-ur-Riyasat" and Rs. 30/- promotion.
Mr. Chamanlal Mangaljibhai, Wadgam Tehsildar. ...	Title of Mushir-ur-Riyasat.
Mr. Ravishanker Chhaganlal Raval, Supdt. of Police ...	Rs. 20/- promotion.
Mr. Chunilal Muliram Joshi, Hazur Secretary.	Rs. 15/- promotion and a piece of land for house.
Mr. Chhotalal Maganbhai Kothari, Education Officer ...	Rs. 25/- promotion.
Mr. Puranmal Das Chandulal Kothari, Khangi Officer. ...	Poshak.
Mr. Apasaheb Tatke. ...	Annual cash allowance of Rs. 200/-.
Dr. Adajimian S. Syed, Assistant to the Chief Medical Officer.	An advance increment of Rs. 15/- P. M.
Captain Thakore Devisinhji. ...	Rank of Major and village Vagda (Fatehpur).
Captain Thakore Anvarkhan ...	Rank of Major and village Sukhpura.

Captain Thakore Alamkhan. ...	Agricultural land.
Mr. Abubakar Sheikh Salam Dhaman, Excise Officer. ...	Rs. 20/- promotion.
Mr. Sahebkhān Kesarkhan. ...	Rs. 16/- promotion.
Nagori, Topkhana & Bargir Amaldar. ...	
Mr. Ganpatram Shivram ...	Rs. 15/- promotion.
Thaker, Riyasat Officer.	
Mr. Musamian Akbarmian ...	Two advance increments
Syed, Gadh Tehsildar.	of Rs. 5/- p. m.
Mr. Bapumian Salabatmian. ...	Rs. 20/- promotion.
Panthawada Tehsildar.	
Mr. Gordhanbhai Muljibhai ...	Rs. 10/- promotion.
Parikh, Survey Kamdar.	
Risaldar Laxmansingh ...	Poshak.
Mr. Bismillakhan Mohammed... Khan, Police Inspector.	Poshak.
Mr. Bhaishanker Kanji Joshi ...	Rs. 15/- promotion.
Superintendent, Private Secretary's Office.	
Garib Hakim Abdul Aziz ...	Land.
Jamadar Mirmohammed ...	Remission of Vighoti of land.
Murad Mohammed.	
Mr. Alimian Lalmian Syed ...	Remission of Vighoti of land.
Mr. Ajamkhan Sabatkhan ...	Annual cash allowance of Rs. 100/-.
Mr. Dahyabhai Nagindas ...	Title of "Mushir-ur-Riyasat"

Mullah Salebhai Mohammed...	Title of "Mushir-ur-Riyasat"
Ali Master.	
Mr. Amritlal Nathuchand ...	Title of "Ezazur-Riyasat"
Mr. Kirtilal Manilal Mehta ...	-do-
Mr. Mohammedbhai Usman- bhai Kaldar.	-do-
Mr. Chamanlal Ambalal ... Mehta.	-do-
Mr. Taherbhai Mullan Abdul... Hussen.	-do-
Mulla Abdul Hussain Jivaji ... Kagajwala N. K. D.	-do-
Mr. Jethabhai Umedram ... Patel.	-do-
Mr. Nathubhai Ramabhai ...	-do-
Kazi Amirmian Husanmian ...	Rs. 5/- promotion & poshak.
Mr. Manilal Jethabhai ...	Poshak.
Mr. Punamchand Amthalal Shah.	... Poshak.
Mr. Akbaralli Jiwaji ...	Poshak.

68. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur and Bikaner as well as His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur came to Palanpur to attend the Jubilee celebrations. Sir Ali Mohammed Khan Dehlavi, Kt., Bar-at Law, Ex-Wazir of the Palanpur State came from Bombay and was present throughout the celebrations. As stated above at the express desire of His Highness ceremonials and festivities were limited to an irreducible minimum.

69. The festivities in Palanpur commenced from Friday the 31st March when guns were fired at sunrise. The day was observed as a public holiday throughout the State.

70. At 10-30 A.M. His Highness was weighed against silver. The said amount was distributed in charity to the poor. Between 11 and 12 noon His Highness received congratulations at the Phiroz Manzil from the Heir-apparent and the Members of the Ruling Family, Sardars and State officers as well as the citizens of Palanpur. His Highness also received congratulations from the other public on Saturday the 1st April between 11 and 12 noon at the Phiroz Manzil.

71. At 2-30 P. M. His Highness went to the Jumma Masjid and offered prayers which were attended by a large crowd.

72. The poor were fed at the Rozas of Late His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur and Murshid Ali Pir Saheb. Sweets were also distributed to school children, the inmates of the Poor House and the prisoners.

73. At 6-30 P. M. on the 1st April 1945, the Palanpur Municipality presented an address to His Highness in the compound of the Zorawar Palace when His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur was also present.

74. On 2nd April 1944 His Highness, with the guests and members of the Ruling Family, went to Deesa where His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur laid at 6-30 P. M. the foundation stone of Shri Taley Mohammed

Khan Silver Jubilee Hospital and Shree Shukhan Bai Saheba Silver Jubilee Maternity Home.

75. On the same day His Highness was pleased to lay the foundation stone of Shree Taley Mohammed Khan Silver Jubilee Municipal Gujarati School for Deesa.

76. The Deesa Municipality presented the address to His Highness.

77. All the guests returned from Deesa to Palanpur by the special train run by the B. B. & C. I. Railway for this occasion which left Deesa at 10 P. M.

78. At the request of Sheth Dalchharam Nanchand Somani of Chandisar, His Highness was pleased to lay at 10 A. M. on the 3rd April 1944 the foundation stone of a new English School at Chandisar and to name it "Silver Jubilee Nanchand Motichand Somani English School."

79. On the 4th April, His Highness distributed prizes to the students of the Palanpur High School when the students staged recitations and dialogues. They also arranged an exhibition of hand-work done by the students which was both instructive and interesting. Her Highness the Junior Begum Saheba donated a sum for the distribution of prizes to exhibitors.

80. On the evening of 5th April 1944 sports were arranged in which the the Iqbal Infantry, His Highness' Body Guard, the State Police and the High School students took part. The Heir-apparent was At Home then.

81. On 6th April 1944, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Shree Taley Mohammed Khan Silver Jubilee Hostel for Jiwaitars and Patawats. After laying the foundation stone and making his speech, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to make a donation of Rs. 5,000/- to the hostel.

82. On the same day at 7 P.M. His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Shree Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Public Park.

83. On the 7th April His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Shree Taley Mohammed Khan Silver Jubilee Girls English School when Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur and the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur were present.

84. On the 8th April, His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Jodhpur performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Monument.

85. The whole of the Palanpur State celebrated this unprecedented auspicious event with much enthusiasm. The citizens decorated and illuminated their houses with flags and bunting and erected triumphal arches on the main roads with attractive illuminations.

86. On the 5th April 1944, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur, accompanied by Her Highness the Junior

Begum Saheba, the Heir-apparent as well as the members of the Ruling Family drove through the city at about 8-15 P.M. when the citizens welcomed Their Highnesses by offering flowers.

87. The addresses from the two Municipalities, His Highness' reply thereto, the speeches made by His Highness as well as by persons on various other occasions are printed in the Appendix.

88. The subjects of His Highness without any distinction of race, class or creed including the citizens of Palanpur & Deesa contributed a munificent sum amounting to Rs. 2,53,282—8—0 to celebrate the occasion. Out of the said amount, a sum amounting to Rs. 1,55,245—0—0 has been placed at the disposal of His Highness unconditionally to be utilized by His Highness for such purposes as he thinks fit, while a sum of Rs. 98,037 has been earmarked for certain specific purposes as mentioned below:—

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 49,635—0—0 | The Public of Deesa for "Shree Sukhanbai Saheba Silver Jubilee Maternity Home" at Deesa. |
| 20,000—0—0 | Somani Dalchharam Nanchand of Chandisar for the "Silver Jubilee Somani Nanchand Motichand English School" at Chandisar. |
| 10,051—0—0 | Muslim Jagirdars for "Shree Taley Mahommed Khan Silver Jubilee Hostel" for Jiwaitars and Patawats. |

9,000—0—0	Nandlal Narandas Patwarí, B. A., LL. B., Solicitor, for construction of an X-Ray Room and a Ward in the Good-Fellow Hospital at Palanpur.
6,351—0—0	Through Mushir-ul-Maham Rao Bahadur Damodardas V. Patwari, B. A., LL. B., for the erection of "Silver Jubilee Water Trough" at Palanpur Station.
3,000—0—0	Mehta Himatlal Kalidas of Palanpur as help for "Shree Taley Mahommed Khan Silver Jubilee Girls English School" at Palanpur.
<hr/>	
98,037—0—0	

Changes in Establishment.

89. Mr. Chhotalal Maganbhai Kothari's request for being relieved of the charge of Education Officer having been sanctioned, Mr. V. D. Hathi, M. A., teacher in the Palanpur High School, has been appointed as Education Officer from the 13th April 1944.

90. A new post of Chief Excise Officer has been created during the period under report and Rao Saheb V. D. Samant, retired Superintendent of Excise in the Bombay Presidency has been appointed to hold it from 7th September, 1944.

Distinguished Visitors.

91. The following Ruling Princes, Chiefs and distinguished persons visited Palanpur during the year under report:—

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur, His

Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Porbandar, His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Mandi, Shree Maharaja Kumar Saheb of Porbandar, Shree Maharaj Kumar Saheb and Yuvraj of Alirajpur, Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed, D. L., Bar-at-Law, Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, Hon'ble Syed Miran Mohammed Shah, O. B. E., B. A., LL. B., J. P., Speaker, Sindh Legislative Assembly, Shree Darbar Saheb of Patdi, Sir Mirza Mohammed Ismail, K. C. I. E., O. B. E., Prime Minister, Jaipur State, Major Sardar K. M. Pannikar, Prime Minister, Bikaner State and Dr. and Mrs. Helig of Jaipur.

92. The Hon'ble Lieut. Colonel Sir George Gillan, K. C. I. E., Resident for Rajputana and Mrs. Gillan, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Williams, C.I.E., M C.. Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, visited Palanpur on the 17th January, 1944.

93. The Military Adviser visited Palanpur on the 21st March 1944.

His Highness' Travelling.

94. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur accompanied by Namdar Shree Nawabzada Saheb Bahadur and Amir-ul-Mulk Captain Sahebzada Shree Atta Mohammed Khan Saheb went to Porbandar, on the 1st December 1943 and returned to Palanpur on the 3rd.

95. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur

accompanied by Namdar Shree Nawabzada Saheb went to Bikaner on the 2nd March 1944 and returned to Palanpur on the 6th.

96. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur left for Bombay on the 27th December 1943 and returned to Palanpur on 1st January 1944. His Highness again went to Bombay on 10th April and from there proceeded to Delhi on the 15th April. His Highness stayed in Delhi for three days to attend the meetings of the National Defence Council and left for Mussoorie on 19th April.

97. His Highness returned to Palanpur from Mussoorie on 7th July 1944 and again left for Mussoorie on the 17th July. His Highness left for Mussoorie on the 7th August for Srinagar reaching there on the 11th where he stayed till the 20th October 1944 and returned to Palanpur on 26th.

Administration.

98. The Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur with the assistance of an Executive Council.

99. The Executive Council consists of the Heir-apparent Nawabzada Shree Iqbal Mohammed Khan Bahadur, the Wazir, who is the Chief Minister as President, and four other members with a Secretary. During the period under report the Control & Supply Minister was appointed as a fourth member.

100. The Council held 163 sittings during the year

under report against 112 last year. The work of the Council is given in the following table:—

Year.	Number of cases pending.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.		Total.	Pending at the end of the year.
				Number on which orders passed.	Number submitted to His Highness for orders.		
1942-43	96	2,396	2,492	2,047	349	2,396	96
1943-44	96	2,698	2,794	2,254	419	2,673	121

Raj Sabha.

101. The elections of the Raj Sabha have been postponed on account of the present war conditions.

Public Services.

102. Rules and orders applicable to State servants provide for stability and security.

Prvy Purse.

103. The Privy Purse of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been fixed at 12% of the revenues of the State subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,30,000/-.

CHAPTER II.

Land Administration.

104. Mushir-ul-Maham Yahyamian Y. Syed, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the Revenue Minister during the year under report.

105. Mr. T. J. Nanavati who is a retired Mamlatdar of the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay continued as Deesa Tehsildar. Mr. Gordhanbhai Mulji, retired Head Surveyor in the office of the Superintendent, of Land Records, N. C., Ahmedabad, continued as Survey Kamdar.

Land Revenue.

§

106. The land revenue realised during the year under report was Rs. 8,21,479/- against Rs. 6,97,522/- in 1942-43.

107. The land is generally cultivated by Kunbis (Lewa, Karadwa and Anjana), Mumans, Rajputs, Koli Thakardas and other classes as tenants-at-will, but the lands held by them are heritable within certain limits. The assessment is guaranteed for various periods in various

cases. A Khatedar cannot, however, transfer his rights in the land by sale, mortgage or exchange without the permission of the State but he can assign them by way of lease. The khatedar and his widow are given the right of adopting a son in the absence of lineal heir. The jagir villages are held by Bhayats, Jiwaitars, Pattawats, Inamdars and Dharmada holders. In these villages also the land is cultivated by the same class of people as in the State villages and as tenants-at-will.

108. The system of assessment in practice is chiefly cash assessment. For revenue purposes, the State is divided into 8 Mahals with a separate Tehsildar for each.

109. The rainfall in the Palanpur City during the year 1943-44 was 52 inches 97 cents against 31 inches 55 cents last year. The minimum rainfall required for agricultural purposes is about 25 inches. The condition of the monsoon crops of pulses and bajri during the year was not satisfactory on account of excessive rains.

110. The contributions to the Famine Reserve Fund and Bijwara Fund from the State Revenues have been continued. Arrangements have been made for the storage of grass to meet the shortage of fodder in a year of scarcity.

Land Revenue Settlement & Remission.

111. Land Revenue Settlement in most of the Tehsils of the State was made, during the years 1893 to 1909. It was revised in some Tehsils during the years 1916 to 1926.

But in view of the fact that the prices of commodities went down soon thereafter annual remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 24,000/- and odd, very nearly equal to the increased revised assessment, are being granted every year to those Tehsils where revision was made during the boom period.

Agriculture.

112. Cotton cultivation rose from 270 acres to 611.

Wells and Well Takavi.

113. 1,278 new wells were sunk during the year under report. 821 wells being silted up turned out useless which makes the total number of wells in the State 7,599.

114. Cultivators are encouraged to sink new wells by the grant of Takavi Loan at $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ simple interest. The amount advanced is recovered within 10 years by annual instalments.

115. An amount of Rs. 1,701/- was advanced to needy cultivators for sinking new wells during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 12/- per each pucca well is also being given as 'Kuwa Kanthi Reward' to any cultivator who sinks a pucca well at his own cost and a total amount of Rs 84/- was accordingly given as 'Kuwa Kanthi Reward' to cultivators for constructing pucca wells during the year under report. The State also remitted customs duty on cement used by cultivators for constructing new pucca wells.

116. The Kuwa Kanthi Reward so far granted to the agriculturists of Palanpur, Gadh and Wadgam Talukas was made available to the agriculturists of the whole State.

117. Takavi advances are also given to needy cultivators for agricultural requirements.

118. With a view to help the "Grow More Food Campaign" started in the State, agriculturists were encouraged to dig new wells so as to bring more culturable land under irrigation.

119. The following concessions granted in 1941-42 to agriculturists as well as Jagirdars, with a view to encourage the Grow More Food Campaign, also continued to remain in force during the period under report:—

- (1) Remission of half the amount of assessment of land used for sowing food-grains out of the State waste land cultivated on one year's tenure.
- (2) Remission of interest for the first three years, on all amounts of Takavi Loan advanced to cultivators for sinking new wells during St. year 1999 from the Kuva Fund continuing at the same time the five years' 'Paltar' hitherto being given.
- (3) Grant of Takavi Loan, without any interest, for Bijwara and digging kuchha wells, to any agriculturist who constructs a kuccha well and sows food-grains.
- (4) Suspension of the execution of decrees of Civil Courts against the agricultural produce belonging to agriculturists as well as Jagirdars.

Appeals.

120. A system of appeals to the Wazir against the decision passed by the Revenue Minister has been started. Pleaders are allowed to appear in such cases. The following table gives details of such appeals filed and disposed of during the year under report;—

Year.	Pending at the end of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1943-44	2	19	21	15	6

CHAPTER III.

Law and Order.

Body Guard.

121. The strength of His Highness' Body Guard, which was 33 Units last year, has been increased by 24 Units during the year under report. Thus the present strength of the Body Guard is 57. This was maintained at a cost of Rs. 26,144/- against Rs. 31,029/- during the last year. The increase in the expenditure of the last year is due to the fact that new dresses were made during that year for the members of the Body Guard.

Infantry.

122. The strength of the "Iqbal Infantry" was the same as last year viz:—171 men. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 54,803/- against Rs. 63,163/- during the last year. A bag pipe band has been maintained since the year 1926-27.

123. The additional force of 25 men sanctioned for the Hari Manzil at Deesa was maintained during the year under report.

124. The Iqbal Infantry continued to be housed in the Infantry Lines.

125. The number of Bargir Sowars and Gunners was 81 against 80 last year. They were maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,269/- against Rs. 12,565/- in 1942-43.

Police.

126. The Police Force in the State continued to be under Rao Bahadur V. R. Phadke, M. A., LL. B., as the Inspector General of Police. Rao Bahadur Phadke is a retired officer from the Bombay Police and has acted as the District Superintendent of Police in the Province of Bombay and at the time of retirement was Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay.

127. Revision of the grades of pay for all ranks of the Police Force is under consideration. The Police Act is being revised. An Insurance Scheme for the Police is also under consideration.

128. One Head Constable of the Police Department was sent for training as proficient in Finger Print Work at the Finger Print Bureau, Rajputana and & Central India, Ajmer.

129. The strength of the State Police Force was as under :—

Year.	Officers including Jamadars.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Annual cost. Rs.	Remarks.
1942-43	33	47	339	419	81,252	Orderlies 46
1943-44	33	47	339	419	100,328	46

130. The work of the Police is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Value of property stolen. Rs.	Recovery. Rs.	Percentage of value of property recovered to that of stolen.
1942 43	39,018	20,084	51.4
1943-44	76,911	40,577	52.7

131. Over and above the permanent strength, an extra force of 100 Police men which was temporarily sanctioned for Internal Security purposes was also maintained during the year under report.

132. Recruits are trained by qualified instructors of the State Police. Arrangements are made for training of the personnel of the force whenever necessary by deputing them to the neighbouring Administration such as, Ahmedabad Baroda, etc.

Judicial Department.

133. The policy of the State adopted deliberately and carried out for the last several years has been that of separation of Judicial from Executive functions. Judicial officers are entrusted with both Civil and Criminal work. No revenue or other officer is entrusted with any Criminal work except of a minor character such as under the Cattle Trespass Act, etc.

134. The first step in separating the Judicial from the Executive was taken in the year 1919 and complete separation was effected in 1939. Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri M. A., LL. B., J. P., who had acted as a Judge of the Bombay High Court presides over the State High Court and the Judicial Department has been placed under his control. He continued to discharge these duties during the period under report.

135. The pay of the Judicial officers has been revised and increased.

136. All Judicial appointments are made by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur in consultation with the Judicial Adviser. This system provides for the security and stability of Judicial Service.

Criminal Justice.

137. The following table gives details of the working of the Criminal Courts:—

Year.	Number of offences.	Number of accused brought to trial.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died or escaped or transferred.	Under trial at the end of the year.
1942-43	324	1,179	362	233	118	7	3	356
1943-44	344	1,025	167	140	189	23	2	504

138. The work of individual courts was as under:—

Name of the Court.	Number of offences.		Number of accused dealt with.		Number of disposed of.	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
Sessions Court. ...	6	34	31	62	30	53
Sar Nyayadhish Court. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0

Palanpur City First Class Foujdari Nyayadhish Court...	71	39	207	140	119	68
Palanpur Second Class Magistrate Court. ...	10	15	28	44	26	42
Taluka First Class Foujdari Nyayadhish Court. ...	104	123	399	384	259	162
Deesa Second Class Magistrate Court ...	2	3	5	5	4	3
Deesa Nyayadhish Court. ...	56	63	299	192	229	7
Dhanera Panthawada Munsiff Court. ...	51	31	171	121	108	44
Dhanera Nyayadhish Court. ...	13	15	16	19	15	17
Panthawada Nyaya- dhish Court. ...	7	15	14	45	14	44
Gadh Nyayadhish Court. ...	2	5	5	12	5	12

Wadgam Nyayadhish Court. ...	1	0	3	0	3	0
Dabhela Peta Nyayadhish Court. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bapla Second Class Magistrate Court ...	0	1	1	1	1	0
Gadhwada Nyayadhish Court. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0

139. Appeals.

Tribunal.	Number of applications.		Disposed of.		Remarks.
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	
Huzur Court.	8	8	8	7	
Appellate Court. ...	45	50	32	29	

Civil Justice.

140. Civil Suits. -

Year.	Number of suits	Value. Rs.	Disposed of.	Average duration.	Pending at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1942-43	3,499	2,41,787	1,290	3-0-20	2,209	
1943-44	3,551	2,22,225	1,403	2-1-17	2,148	

141. Execution of Decrees.

Year.	Applications.	Valuation. Rs.	Disposed of.	Remarks.
1942-43	397	56,523	547	
1943-44	896	1,27,907	1,055	

142. Civil Appeals.

Year.	Number of appeals.	Valuation Rs.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
1942-43	50	6,031	15	35	1-1-23
1943-44	62	5,638	45	17	1-0-1

Jails and Lock-ups.

143. There is a Central Jail at Palanpur and there are six lock-ups in Mahals.

Year.	Number of accused.	Daily average.	Cost Rs.	Average duration of accused under trial.
1942-43	366	85.03	5,177	0-1-13 $\frac{3}{4}$
1943-44	402	79.01	5,223	0-1-8 $\frac{1}{2}$

144. Registration.

Year.	Documents presented:	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered. Rs.	Fees. Rs.
1942-43	604	604	7,56,686	[3,481
1943-44	690	690	8,36,417	3,849

145. Extradition.

Year.	Surrendered to Palanpur.		Surrendered by Palanpur.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1942-43	2	2	4	4
1943-44	7	7	3,	3

The Poor House.

146. The Poor House known as "Shree Sher Muhammed Khan Mohtajkhana" continued to house, feed and clothe, without distinction of caste or creed, the poor and cripple, who are unable to work and have no one to look after them. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,309/- against Rs. 2,142/- in 1942-43. The average daily number of inmates was the same as last year viz:-10.

Municipalities.

147. There are two Municipalities in the State one at Palanpur and the other at Deesa.

Palanpur Municipality.

148. The General Board of the Municipality is composed of 19 members including the President, and Vice-President.

Out of the 19 members in the Palanpur Municipality, 10 are elected, 4 nominated by the State to preserve the interest of small communities and 5 are nominated from the State Officials. The President was so far nominated every year by the State from amongst the elected members but clause 11(1) of the Palanpur City Municipal Act was amended last year whereby the members were authorised to elect the President from amongst them. Accordingly during the year under report, the President and the Vice-President were elected by the members from amongst them.

149. There were three cases of accidental fires in the City. On account of the timely action of the fire pump etc., no serious damage was, however, caused by these fires.

150. A dispute having arisen between the Municipality and the Iqbal Electric Power Supply Works, Palanpur, for non-payment by the Municipality of the bills of certain street lamps in the City, a committee composed of the Judge, small causes court and the State Mechanical and Electrical Engineer was appointed by the State to decide it. Both the parties appealed to the Wazir against the decision of that Committee, who confirmed the decision of the Committee and dismissed the appeal.

151. Tree plantation is receiving particular attention. On the road-sides in the city of Palanpur, the State is helping the Municipality by getting trees planted. The public is encouraged by the grant of liberal concessions to grow mango-trees in waste lands.

152. The Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 26,567/- against Rs. 24,471/- last year. The annual grant of Rs. 14,000/- given by the State to the Municipality was paid during the current year.

153. Appeals.

Year.	Name of the Department.	Pending in the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1942-43	Palanpur Municipality	0	4	4	2	2
1943-44	- „	2	2	4	4	0

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153. Appeals.

Year.	Name of the Department.	Pending in the beginnig of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1942-43	Palanpur Municipality	0	4	4	2	2
1943-44	- ,,	2	2	4	4	0

154. The Deesa Municipality is composed of 9 members including the President and Vice-President. Out of the 9 members in the Municipality, 4 are elected viz :-2 from Hindus, 1 from Musalmans and 1 from Parsis and Christians. Out of the nominated members, 4 are officials and 1 is a non-official.

155. The Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,794/- in 1943-44 against Rs. 31,605/- last year. The State continued to pay the Municipality the annual grant of Rs. 12,300/- which includes the amount of Rs. 2,800/- given as grant to educational institutions.

156. Both the Palanpur and Deesa Municipalities continued as usual to disinfect the wells used for drinking purposes with potassium permangnate for checking the spread of water-borne diseases in Palanpur and Deesa.

CHAPTER IV,

Production and Distribution.

157. The total rainfall at Palanpur during the year 1943-44 was 52 inches 97 cents against 31 inches 55 cents during 1942-43 and the average for the last five years was 30 inches 15 cents.

158. The chief items of production in the State are wheat, jowari, bajri, rape-seed, castor-seed and potatoes.

159. The area under potato-cultivation during the year 1943-44 was about 1,680 Bighas against 1,600 Bighas during the last year. Necessary facilities for the cultivation of potatoes in the bed of river Banas were given with the result that about 7,43,957 maunds of potatoes were exported from the State during the year under report.

160. The prices of food grains per maund of 40 Seers of 40 Tolas prevailed as below:—

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Mung.	Math.	Adad.	Gram.	Rice.	China.	Ghee.	Sweet oil.	Rape seed oil.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
942-43	3-9	2-11	3-23	82-9	3-10	5-1	12-11	2-14	43-12	17-0	16-15	
943-44	4-7	3-0	3-43	143-6	4-0	5-12	14-0	3-2	44-4	20-6	20-6	

Forests.

161. The area of lands occupied by the forests is roughly calculated to be 300 sq. miles. The principal items of forest produce and minerals in the State are lac, gum, honey, wax, coal, chunam, marble and road metal.

162. The revenue from the State forests during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,111/- against Rs. 16,783/- in 1942-43.

163. The forest land appears well suited for sandal-wood plantation and the recently planted sandal wood trees are thriving.

164. Orders were issued prohibiting the public from causing damage to certain reserved forests which provide for penal action for their contravention.

165. Agriculturists are allowed certain forest concessions on timber etc. required for domestic and agricultural purposes.

166. A Forest Code consolidating the law relating to the forest produce and duty leviable on timber etc., is under preparation.

167. Experts have been consulted for increasing the cultivation of lac on a larger scale in the forest area. Forest boundary is being surveyed and fixed.

168. Appeals.

Name of the department.	Year.	Pending at the end of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Forest	1942-43	0	1	1	0	1
„	1943-44	1	0	1	1	0

Railways.

169. The Palanpur State Railway runs entirely within the State territory between Palanpur and Deesa, a distance 17.11 miles

170. The State is the sole proprietor of this Railway since the 1st April 1934. The net income for the year ending 31st March 1944 was Rs. 81,956/- against Rs. 72,241/- in 1942-43. It is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway on behalf of the State.

Customs.

171. The revenue from customs during the year 1943-44 amounted Rs. 6,58,559/- against Rs. 4,91,097/- in 1942-43.

172. Out of the total customs revenue Rs. 22,532/- were refunded to Jagirdars, etc., while the special exemptions granted to particular individuals and officers amounted to Rs. 2032/-.

173. Thus the net revenue remaining to the credit of the State was as under:—

Year.	Amount of import duty. Rs.	Amount of export duty. Rs.	Fines forfeit- ures. Rs.	Miscella- neous. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1942-43	2,02,764	2,52,156	4,117	8,835	4 67,872
1943-44	2,21,101	3,96,283	6,030	11,376	6,36,027

174 The tariff is varied from time to time according to the condition of the market in order to avoid any adverse effect on trade and an up-to-date tariff has been published.

175. Appeals.

Year.	Pending at the end of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1943-44	0	1	1	1	0

Excise and Opium.

176. The Excise and opium revenue during the year 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 4,62,672/- against Rs. 3,49,327/- in 1942-43.

177. The Excise Department has been reorganised. Rao Saheb V. D. Samant, a retired Superintendent of Excise from the Province of Bombay has been appointed Chief Excise Officer and the Excise Department has been put under his control from 7th September 1944.

(a) EXCISE.

178. Excise revenue is principally derived from:—

- (i) The manufacture and sale of country liquor.
- (ii) The sale of foreign liquors, spiritous preparations etc. and;
- (iii) Miscellaneous receipts.

179. The system of departmental distillation has been discontinued and the State has given a contract for three years from 1-11-1939 for the supply of distilled country liquor to the State. This contract having expired on 31-10-1942, its period has been extended for two years more.

180. With a view to conserve the stock of Mahura-flowers in the State for use in the State Distillery, a ban on the export of Mahura-flowers from the State territory has been imposed during the period under report.

(b) OPIUM.

181. The Opium Department which was hitherto in the charge of the Customs Officer has been placed in charge of the Chief Excise Officer.

182. The following table shows the number of shops and revenue realised during the year under report:—

Year.	No. of shops.	Revenue realised.				
		Profit on sale of opium.	Licence fees.	Refund of duty on hemp drugs and charas.	Opium compensation from the Government of India.	Total.
1942-43	39	Rs. 99,960	Rs. 551	Rs. 2,543	Rs 31,500	Rs. 1,34,554
1943-44	30	1,08,076	1,327	5,098	31,500	1,46,001

Match Excise Duty.

183. In accordance with the agreement arrived at with the Government of India the State received during the year 1943-44 its share from the Match Excise Duty Pool for the year 1942-43 amounting to Rs. 28,417/-.

Public Works Department.

184. The expenditure of the Public Works Department during the year 1943-44 was Rs. 1,18,982/- against Rs. 1,68,201/- in 1942-43.

185. The distribution of the expenditure of the Department was as below:—

Nature of Work.	1942-43.	1943-44.
	Rs.	Rs.
I. ORIGINAL WORKS.		
Buildings.	82,302	48,138
Roads.	3,141	2,972
Miscellaneous.	28,994	23,015
II. REPAIRS.		
Buildings.	31,324	20,267
Roads.	11,592	11,376
Miscellaneous	10,848	13,214
	1,68,201	1,18,982

Posts and Telegraphs.

186. There are two combined post and telegraph offices, one in Palanpur and the other in Deesa and the following ten branch post offices:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Shri Amirgadh. | 6. Juna Deesa. |
| 2. Chandisar. | 7. Kanodar. |
| 3. Chhapi. | 8. Khimat. |
| 4. Dhanera. | 9. Meta. |
| 5. Gadh. | 10. Wadgam. |

187. No new letter box was placed, but the letter box at village Gathamam was withdrawn during the year making the total number of letter boxes in the State 73.

188. Appeals.

Year.	Name of the Department.	Pending at the end of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1942-43	Hatghar...	2	10	12	8	4
1943-44	„	4	5	9	3	6

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Receipts.

189. The year 1943-44 opened with a balance of Rs. 1,49,358/- against Rs. 1,56,431/- in 1942-43. The net total receipts in 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 23,16,229/- against Rs. 18,55,532/- in 1942-43.

Expenditure.

190. The total net expenditure in 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 15,23,201/- against Rs. 14,15,990/- in 1942-43.

191. The appendix given at the end of the report gives details.

192. The system of mainting accounts was reorganised in the year 1912. The Budget estimates of revenue and expenditure are annually prepared and sanctioned. The Accounts Department maintains a check and sees at all times that any department does not spend beyound the sanctioned allotments and prepares, at the end of every financial year, the appropriation accounts.

CHAPTER VI.



Vital Statistics.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

193. In Palanpur and Deesa there are State Hospitals one at Palanpur being known as the Good Fellow Hospital. There are besides two dispensaries one at Juna Deesa and the other at Dhanera.

Good Fellow Hospital, Palanpur.

194. The Good Fellow Hospital affords the accommodation for 29 male and female indoor patients Four beds for emergency cases have been provided for in "Shree Sejbai Saheba Ward" named after His Highness' deceased sister.

195. The following table shows the work done at the Hospital:—

Work done.	1942-43.	1943-44.
Outdoor patients.	24,844	25,947
Daily average.	324	350
Indoor patients.	471	513
Daily average.	16.1	22
Major surgical operations.	278	281
Minor operations.	1,905	2,005
Post Mortem Examinations.	12	15
Medico-legal cases.	485	425
Pneumo thorax.
Anti-rabic treatment.	51	50

196. The following table shows the result of treatment of indoor patients:—

Year.	Number of indoor patients.	Discharged cured.	Absented.	Died.	Under treatment.
1942-43	471	443	0	12	16
1943-44	513	486	0	12	15

197. The maximum temperature at Palanpur was 110° against 116° last year and the minimum temperature was 46° against 38° last year.

198. The prevailing diseases were chiefly malarial fever, small-pox, diseases affecting respiratory system and those relating to the eye, ear, skin and digestion. The wells in the city were periodically disinfected with potassium permanganate by the Municipality as a precaution against the typhoid fever and other water borne diseases.

199. The total expenditure of the Good Fellow Hospital amounted to Rs. 29,651/- against Rs. 30,001/- last year.

Deesa Mahal Hospital.

200. The Deesa Mahal Hospital has accommodation for 6 indoor patients.

201. The following table shows the work done at the Hospital:—

Work done.	1942-43	1943-44.
Outdoor patients.	10,607	8680
Daily average.	130.5	112.5
Indoor patients.	137	135
Daily average.	6.1	11.25
Major surgical operations.	6	0

Minor operations.	701	528
Post Mortem Examinations.	7	16
Medico-legal cases.	175	127

202. The following table shows the result of the treatment of indoor patients:-

Year.	Number of indoor patients.	Discharged cured.	Absented.	Died.	Under treatment.
1942-43	137	112	9	5	11
1943-44	135	128	2	5	0

203. The maximum temperature at Deesa was 110° against 116° last year, while minimum temperature was the same as last year viz:-50°.

204. The total rainfall recorded at Deesa was 65 inches 72 cents against 31 inches 71 cents last year.

205. The total expenditure of the Deesa Mahal Hospital during the year under report was Rs. 5,869/- against Rs. 3,527/- during the preceding year.

Juna Deesa Dispensary.

206. The following table shows the work done :—

Work done.	1942-43.	1943-44.
Outdoor patients.	2,903	2,611
Daily average.	35	39.7
Minor operations.	149	114

207. The maximum temperature was 112° against 118° last year, and the minimum temperature was 40° against 46° last year.

208. The total expenditure of the Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,111/- against Rs. 787/- during the last year.

Dhanera Dispensary.

209. The following table shows the work done:—

Work done.	1942-43.	1943-44.
Outdoor patients.	3,570	3,731
Daily average.	59.75	62.75
Minor operations.	168	178
Post Mortem Examinations.	3	7
Medico-legal cases.	136	123
Indoor patients.	14	4

210. The maximum temperature was 114° against 118° last year, and the minimum temperature was 45° against 46° last year.

211. The expenditure of the Dhanera Dispensary amounted to Rs 1089/- against Rs 1,342/- last year.

Births and Deaths.

212. The number of births in the City of Palanpur during the year under report was 505 against 489 in the last year, the birth ratio per mille of population being 23.15.

213. The number of deaths in the City of Palanpur during the year under report was 903 against 699 in the last year, the death ratio per mille being 41.25. There were 19 deaths from small-pox during the year under report against 24 last year.

214. The total number of deaths in the whole State was 3,502 against 3,044 while the total number of births in 1943-44 was 3,463 against 3,261 in 1942-43. The ratio of births and deaths per mille of population is given below:—

	1942-43	1943-44
Births :—	9.7	11.8
Deaths :—	10.3	11.27

Anti-Malaria and Anti-Cholera Measures.

215. The State authorities as well as the Municipalities of Palanpur and Deesa had taken timely and adequate anti malarial and anti-cholera measures during the year under report.

Other Medical Institutions.

216. There are also four privately managed dispensaries in the districts. Of these "Shri Sher Muhommed Khan Dispensary" at Kanodar and the "Devraj Dispensary" at Panthawada receive annual grants from the State. The Dispensary at Gadh and the Patel Charitable Dispensary at Akholwadi near Deesa are maintained by their founders as charitable institutions.

217. Besides these institutions, there is in the city of Palanpur, a Dispensary financed from the Zaveri Mangalji Vamalsi Trust Fund. There is also the Hospital for Women and Children with a qualified Lady Doctor started by the Female Hospital Trust Fund in Palanpur City. It is doing good work. A State building on the Shergunj Road has been handed over by His Highness for the use of this Hospital.

Unani and Ayurvedic Institutions.

218. Indigenous Unani and the Ayurvedic systems of medicine are also receiving support from the State.

219. The Unani Dispensary maintained by the State is in the charge of State Physician Abdul Aziz Garib Hakim who treated 15,456 patients during the year 1943-44 against 8,433 during the last year. The expenditure of this Unani Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,567/- against Rs. 1,044/- last year.

220. The Ayurvedic Dispensary maintained by Vaïdya Madhavlal Maneklal receives a subvention from the State. It treated 16,200 patients against 14,400 last year.

Veterinary.

221. The Veterinary Dispensary treated 894 cases against 833 during the last year.

222. The following table shows the work done:—

Work done.	1942-43.	1943-44.
Outdoor patients.	833	894
Daily average.	19.14	19.37
Minor operations.	134	149
Post Mortem Examinations.	2	2
Medico-legal cases.	7	6

223. The expenditure of the Veterinary Dispensary during the year was Rs. 1,600/- as against Rs. 1,552/- last year.

224. The prevailing diseases during the period under report were cancer of the horn, sprain, eye-diseases, skin-diseases, dysentery, tumours, abscess and abdominal diseases, retention of urine, constipation, etc.

225. During the year under report cases of Septicaemia and Hoemorrhagica were noticed among cattle in certain villages in the Palanpur Taluka of the State. The Veterinary

234. The total number of State Primary Schools remained the same as last year i. e. 46.

235. There were 17 grant-in-aid Primary Schools in the State during the year 1943-44.

236. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to grant a site, in the city of Palanpur, as a free gift, for housing the Bal Mandir, a privately managed educational institute for children under five years of age run on the Montessori System.

237. Mr Chhotalal Maganbhai Kothari. Ex-Education Officer has donated a sum of Rs. 1000 - as a help to poor students studying in the State Primary Schools.

Secondary Education.

Palanpur High School.

238. The following tables give the figures of attendance and the classification of students according to castes:—

Description.	1942-43.		1943-44.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number of boys and girls on roll. ...	388	22		
Average monthly number on roll. ...	378.4			
Average daily attendance....	326.2			
Percentage of daily attendance. ...	86.2			
Amount of fees received. ...				

Class.	1942-43.	1943-44.
Brahmins.	48	53
Jains.	205	196
Other Hindus.	83	77
Muslims.	79	70
Parsis.	1	2
Indian Christians.	0	0

239. The total number of boys and girls receiving English education at the Palanpur High School during the year under report was respectively 365 and 23 against 388 and 28 in the previous year. The scale of fees continued unchanged. 30% of the total number of Hindu students and 43% of the Muslim students and all the children of agriculturists are exempted from the payment of fees.

240. The High School results at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Examinations were as under:—

Examination.	1942-43.			1943-44.		
	Appeared.	successful.	Per-cent.	Appeared.	successful.	Per-cent.
Matriculation.	72	32	43	103	56	54.4
Elementary Drawing.	4	2	50	14	7	50
Intermediate Drawing.	3	2	66.6	5	4	80

241. Physical training of the boys is looked by a member of the High School Staff and Cricket and Football are encouraged.

242. The State has arranged for the medical inspection of students studying in the High School The result of the medical inspection is given below:—

Details.	Number of Students.	Approximate percentage.
Students with normal report	189	49.2
Student with spectacles.	28	7.2
Change of spectacles recommended.	6	1.5

Fresh cases-spectacles recommended.	77	20
Physical exercise recommended.	105	27 3
Improved dietary recommended.	79	21
Dental attention recommended.	7	1.8
Attention to nose.	1	.2
Removal of Tonsils.	4	1
Attention to ears.	36	9 3
Cleanliness.	3	.8
Vaccination recommended.	...	2.7
Treatment of eyes recommended.	8	2
Surgical advice recommended.	4	.2
Medical advice recommended.	1	1

243. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to sanction the revision of the grades of pay for the teaching staff in the High School at Palanpur.

Surgeon who was specially directed to visit the affected areas, adopted all prophylactic and hygienic measures, and the epidemic was brought under control.

Vaccination.

226. The number of persons vaccinated was 7,479 against 6,288 last year.

227. The following table gives details:-

Year.	Primary vaccination.				Revaccination.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Success-ful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Success-ful.
1942-43	3,207	3,078	6,285	5,976	2	1	3	3
1943-44	3,807	3,672	7,479	6,469	44	24	68	58

228. The percentage of primary successful vaccinations was 90 against 84.2 last year.

229. The total expenditure of the Vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 1,636/- against Rs. 1,592/- during the last year.

230. The average cost of each successful vaccination came to about 3.9 annas against 3.9 annas last year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

231. The total number of schools in the State during the period under report was 115 against 114 last year, while the number of students (boys and girls) receiving education was 7,489 against 7,592 last year. The following table gives details of the schools and the number of students receiving education.

Serial No.	Nature of School.	Number of Schools.		Number of Students		Remarks
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	
	Primary Schools.					
1.	State.	46	46	3916	3715	
2.	State aided.	17	17	379	325	
3.	State aided Municipal.	2	2	326	355	

4.	State aided Mission and Urdu.	3	3	218	202
5.	Gamthi (Private).	43	42	1682	1696
Secondary Schools.					
6.	State High School.	1	1	416	388
7.	State Middle School.	1	1	463	530
8.	State aided Municipal Middle School.	1	1	192	193
9.	Nanchand Gulabchand Somani English School, Chandisar, (State aided).	0	1	0	40
10.	Dhanera English School (Private)	0	1	0	45
Total ...		114	115	7592	7489

Primary Education.

232. The following table gives the number of boys and girls receiving education in the State Primary Schools and the communities to which they belong:—

Communities.		1942-43.	1943 44.
Brahmins.	{ Boys Girls	308 32	303 33
Jains.	{ Boys Girls.	742 138	707 135
Other Hindus.	{ Boys Girls	1,932 104	1,797 81
Muslims.	{ Boys Girls	1,010 27	957 26
Parsis.	{ Boys Girls.	0 0	0 0
Indian Christians.	{ Boys Girls.	1 1	1 0
Jews.	{ Boys Girls.	0 0	0 0
Total ...	{ Boys Girls.	3,993 302	3,765 275
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,295	4,640

233. The number of students successful at the Vernacular Final Examination during the year under report was 6 against 11 last year.

Shree Amir Bai Middle School.

244. The construction of the building for Shree Amir Bai Middle School which was commenced in 1942 has not been completed so far as iron girders are not available at present.

245. The following tables give the figures of attendance and the classification of students according to castes:—

Description.	1942-43.		1943-44.	
	Boys	Girls.	Boys	Girls.
Number of boys and girls on roll.	385	78	461	69
Average monthly number on roll.	463		494	
Average daily attendance.	420.8		447.3	
Percentage of daily attendance.	91.3		90.5	
Amount of fees received.	Rs.2467-14-0		Rs. 2741-2-0	

Class.	1942-43.	1943-44.
Brahmins.	51	51
Jains.	217	246
Other Hindus.	95	109
Muslims.	100	124
Parsis.	0	0
Indian Christians.	0	0

246. The total number of boys and girls receiving English education at Shree Amir Bai Middle School during the year under report was respectively 461 and 69. The scale of fees continued unchanged 30% of the total number of Hindu students and 43% of the Muslim students and all the children of agriculturists are exempted from the payment of fees.

247. Physical training of the boys is looked after by a Drill master and cricket and football are encouraged.

Scholarships.

248. Scholarships, prizes, medals etc. of the the annual value of Rs. 2306/- are endowed both by the State and private gentlemen and ladies for the High School, Shree Amir Bai Middle School and the State Primary Schools as well as Colleges.

249. In addition to the scholarships and prizes mentioned above, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to sanction the grant of special scholarships of the annual amount of Rs. 1,000/- to needy students, out of which Rs. 639-10-0 were spent on such scholarships during the period under report.

Middle Schools.

250. There is one privately managed Middle School at Panthawada teaching upto the Second Standard, a com-

posite school at Juna Deesa and a Primary School with which English classes are attached at Kanodar. There is also at Deesa the "Sir Charles Watson Middle School" which receives a grant from the State. It teaches upto VI Standard and is maintained by the Deesa Municipality.

251. The total expenditure incurred during the year on education by the State amounted to Rs. 77,744 against Rs. 75,916/- and by the Municipality to Rs. 6,127/- against Rs. 6,424/- last year.

252. In response to an appeal made by the Principal, Dharmendra Sinhji College at Rajkot for a donation for the construction of rooms, blocks and wings in the college hostels, the State contributed an amount of Rs. 15,00/- for the construction one double room in the Hostel on the following conditions:-

(1) Two seats in the Rajkot College should be reserved for the students who are the subjects of the Palanpur State, preference being given to those who have passed their matriculation examination from the Palanpur High School.

(2) After the erection of these rooms the Rajkot State authorities will keep them in good repairs and the Palanpur State will not have to contribute anything in future with regard to these rooms.

253. In addition to the above contribution of Rs. 1,500/- from the State, Dhirajlal Jivabhai of Palanpur donated a sum of Rs. 1,500/- for the construction of one room in the College Hostel on the conditions agreed upon by the Rajkot State which provide that one Jain student from Palanpur should be admitted in this room.

254. Dr. Mangalji Raychand of Palanpur has donated a sum of Rs. 1,800/- to establish a scholarship in his name in the Palanpur High School.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing Presses.

255. There are two Printing Presses in the State, the "Palanpur Rajya Bhakta Printing Press" in Palanpur and the "Nawab Printing Works" in Deesa.

Libraries.

256. There are 5 private libraries in Palanpur, namely the Victoria Jubilee Institute Library, Safi Library and 3 Jain Libraries, while there is one more in Deesa.

257. The Victoria Jubilee Library was opened at Palanpur in the year 1872. The management of the Library was in the charge of this State but was subsequently handed over in the year 1912 to the then Political Agent, Banas Dn., whose head-quarters was at Palanpur. Consequent upon the confederation and merger of States, the Sabar Kantha Agency at Sadra was to be abolished, the Hon'ble the

Resident for the States of Western India was pleased to order to rehand over all books, furnitures of the Victoria Jubilee Institute Library at Palanpur and the entire balance of the Library Fund together with the G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,800/- to the Palanpur State.

258. The State has appointed a Committee for the management of the said Institute. Out of the five members two are State Officials and three are non-officials. The President as well as the Secretary are also State Officials. Rules and regulations for the working of this Library were sanctioned during the year under report.

259. The State has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 500/- for this Institute. The total expenditure incurred by the Institute was Rs. 971/- during 1943-44 against Rs 862/- last year.

Fairs.

260. The annual fairs of the Murshid Ali Peer Saheb and Kazi Anwar Saheb were successfully held in the Palanpur City.

Club.

261. There is a State Club called the King-Emperor George V Club, which affords facilities for indoor and outdoor games to its members.

Holidays.

262. Besides the gazetted holidays, the offices were closed on the following occasions:—

The Silver Jubilee Celebrations of	}	31—3—44
His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur's		6—4—44
25 years rule.		7—4—44

263. The offices were also closed on account of the sad demise of:—

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. Mr. K. O Khetani, B. E., A. M. I. E. | } | 21—8—44 |
| Public Works Officer of this State. | | |
| 2 Jethalal Zoomchand Mehta. | | 21—9—44 |

Huzur Office,
Palanpur,
23rd May 1945.

}

Sd/- J. R. Dhurandhar,
Wazir, Palanpur State.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State

No.	Receipts.	1942-43.			1943-44.			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue.	746896	12	5	887934	8	2	
2	Local cess except on land.	7455	5	10	3867	11	10	
3	Customs.	467574	8	1	636064	13	5	
4	Opium & Abkari.	278638	3	9	386017	11	9	
5	Stamps & Registration.	35592	15	0	40398	5	6	
6	Forests.	16823	3	8	26111	6	4	
7	Hatghar & Land Department.							
8	Interest.	4899	12	10	5129	14	1	
9	Gardens.	749	0	0	328	0	0	
10	Municipality.	21	12	9	10	2	6	
11	Political.	39480	8	1	40228	7	5	
12	Railways.	81386	2	1	79881	0	7	
13	Law & Justice.	6442	3	0	7221	3	2	
14	Jail.							
15	Police.	1072	0	0	587	7	11	
16	Education.	7749	6	2	7608	2	7	
17	Survey Department.	407	0	0	276	0	0	
18	Palace.							
19	Miscellaneous.	42240	3	10	53897	6	1	
20	Recoveries.	13423	7	11	1056	4	10	
Total receipts ..		1855532	1	5	2316229	2	5	
20A	Internal Security. (Police).	15923	4	8	12844	9	6	
21	Debts.	12832	5	9	12184	8	7	
22	Deposits repayable.				489519	4	1	
23	Advances recovered.	208298	11	6	197106	7	8	
24	Investments.	177975	15	8	254794	6	6	
Total of Heads 20A to 24..		415030	5	7	966449	4	4	
Total ..		2270562	7	0	3282678	6	9	
Opening Balance..		156431	2	0	149358	7	4	
Grand Total..		2426993	9	0	3432036	14	1	

Huzur Office,
Palanpur, 23rd May 1945.

from 1st November 1943 to 31st October, 1944.

No.	Disbursements.	1942-43.			1943-44.			Remarks
1	General Administration.	46964	13	8	120927	0	0	
2	Land Revenue.	73749	13	10	79507	6	11	
3	Survey Department.	6191	5	4	6798	11	8	
4	Customs.	24897	10	4	26292	15	5	
5	Opium and Abkari.	74443	10	2	78281	7	0	
6	Stamps and Registration	2133	11	3	2641	5	6	
7	Law and Justice.	29732	0	6	31319	0	10	
8	Jail.	8297	12	3	7740	3	8	
9	Police.	81252	3	5	87194	8	6	
10	Sirbandhi.	10584	7	6	10891	2	0	
11	Top & Gadikhana and Military.	82530	11	6	89973	8	5	
12	Municipality.	23800	0	0	14000	0	0	
13	Forests.	5530	7	3	6852	8	1	
14	Vera. Vadi, Gardens & Agriculture.	20078	3	3	18690	10	5	
15	Medical.	40948	9	6	45314	15	0	
16	Hatghar & Land Department.	2701	0	4	11397	7	8	
17	Public Works Department.	165380	6	5	116305	2	3	
18	Political.	4418	5	3	82134	9	7	
19	Interest.	1256	13	9	2143	15	3	
20	Bardasi Khata.	25183	11	11	28310	15	7	
21	Festivals & Ceremonials.	776	0	0	1099	11	10	
22	Pension & Parwasi.	19479	6	1	32484	8	7	
23	Devasthan, Peerasthan & Dharmada,	4465	2	5	4755	9	9	
24	Compensations for Jagirs.	7207	8	0	5503	15	4	
25	Travellers' Bungalow & Guest House.	24893	10	8	16710	12	3	
26	Education Department.	75916	4	1	77743	14	2	
27	Printing Charges.	5144	9	2	7598	13	10	
28	Palace.	335827	8	0	371295	3	5	
29	Raj Kharach.	104199	5	4	0	0	0	
30	Rayasat.	77191	10	0	79212	3	1	
31	Fund, Subscription & Contribution.	11233	14	0	7650	5	0	
32	Extraordinary, Unforeseen & Occasional.	11000	0	0	5168	14	6	
33	Miscellaneous.	1534	6	6	26172	0	5	
34	Railway.							
35	Refunds & write off	7134	11	10	6166	11	10	
	Total Expenditure	1415989	15	0	1523201	7	11	
35A	Internal security.	73381	7	3	76996	13	11	
36	Debts repaid.	80186	2	1	79881	0	7	
37	Deposits.	20153	14	2	554747	4	0	
38	Advances recoverable.	202312	12	0	389696	15	2	
39	Investments.	471578	11	5	612818	2	5	
40	Capital.	14032	3	9	12184	8	7	
	Total of Heads 35A to 40	861645	2	8	1726324	12	8	
	Total	2277635	1	8	3249526	4	7	
	Closing Balance	149358	7	4	182510	9	6	
	Grand Total	2426993	9	0	3432036	14	1	

Sd/- J. R. Dhurandhar,
Wazir, Palanpur State.

Appendix

APPENDIX A.

- I. Address of the Palanpur Municipality dated 1-4-1944.
- II. Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur dated 1-4-1944 in reply to the Address presented by the Palanpur Municipality.
- III. Address of the Deesa Municipality dated 2-4-1944.
- IV. Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur dated 2-4-1944 in reply to the Address presented by the Deesa Municipality.
- V. Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur dated 6-4-1944 on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur's laying the foundation stone of Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Silver Jubilee Hostel for Jiwaitars and Patawats.
- VI. Speech of Namdar Shree Nawabzada Saheb Bahadur dated 6-4-1944 requesting His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner to lay the foundation stone of Shri Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Public Park.
- VII. Speech of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner on the occasion of laying the foundation Stone of Shri Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Public Park at Palanpur on 6-4-1944.

- VIII. Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner's laying the foundation stone of Shri Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Public Park at Palanpur on 6-4-1944.
- IX. Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur dated 7-4-1944 on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner's laying the foundation stone of Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Silver Jubilee Girls English School.
- X. Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur dated 8-4-1944 on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur's laying the foundation stone of the Silver Jubilee Monument.
- XI. Speech of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Silver Jubilee Monument on 8-4-1944.

I

Address of the Palanpur Municipality Dated 1-4-1944.

ખુદાવિંદ ખુદાએગાન, ફેઝબક્ષ ફેઝરસાન
દિવાન, મહાખાન હુન્દ-તુલ-મુલક, લેફ્ટેનન્ટ
કર્નલ, હિઝ હાઇનેસ, નવાબ આ સાર
તાલેમહમદખાન સાહેબ બહાદુર, જી. સી.
આઈ. ઇ; કે. સી. વી. આ; એ. ડી. સી,
વાલીએ રિયારતે પાલણપુર.

આપ નામદાર શ્રીના રાજ્ય અમલના પ્રતાપશાળી પ્રથમ રૂપ પરચીસ
વર્ષ ચરમ કૃપાળુ પરમાત્માની કૃપાથી પૂર્ણ થયા છે તે ધન્ય પ્રસંગને માન
તથા ઉત્સાહ સાથે વધાવીને “રજત જયંતિ”ના આ મહોત્સવ પ્રસંગે
પાલણપુર શહેર મ્યુનિસિપાલિટીની સમગ્ર સભા આપ નામદાર શ્રીને અંતઃ
કરણપૂર્વક અભિનંદન સમર્પે છે અને આ શુભ અવસર માટે પરમ કૃપાળુ
પરમાત્માનો આભાર માને છે અને આવીજ રીતે તે જગન્નિયંતા જગદીશ
તરફથી આપ નામદાર શ્રીના રાજ્ય અમલનો “સુવર્ણ મહોત્સવ” ઉજવવાનો
પ્રસંગ પણ પ્રાપ્ત થાય તેવી પ્રાર્થના કરે છે.

પાલણપુર શહેરની આમ પ્રજાને રાજ્ય કારોબારમાં રસ તથા લાગ
લેતી કરવાના ઉચ્ચ આશયથી આપ નામદાર શ્રીના રાજ્ય અમલની
શરૂઆતમાં જન્મ પામેલું આ મ્યુનિસિપાલિટી રૂપી બાળક, શિશુ મટીને
યુવાન ઉમરે પહોંચ્યું છે. તે યુવાનની અભિલાષાઓ ઘણા ઉચ્ચ પ્રકારની
છે અને તે આશાઓ પૂર્ણ કરવા આપ નામદારશ્રી દરેક સહાયતા આપતા
રહો તેવી નમ્ર વિનંતિ છે.

લોકોને હરવા કરવા માટે સારા જગીયા બનાવવા, શહેરની ગંદકી-
તથા ધુળ દૂર કરવા, પીવાના તથા વાપરવાના પાણીની સગવડ કરી આપવા,
શહેર સફાઈ તથા રોશની વધારે સારી બનાવવા, મ્યુનિસિપલ રસ્તાઓ
સ્વચ્છ અને સારા બનાવવા વિગેરે આકાંક્ષાઓ આ ખાતું સેવે છે. તેમાં
દરેક રીતે મદદ કરવા પ્રાર્થના છે.

જે ઉચ્ચ હેતુથી મ્યુનિસિપાલિટી ખાતાને જે જે હકો આપવામાં
આવ્યા છે તેમાં દિન પ્રતિદિન વધારો કરી આપવા તે ખાતાનો કાયદો
સુધારી આદર્શ બનાવવા, અને પ્રસંગ વશાત અનાયાસે તેના જે હકો
સંકુચિત થયા છે તે પાછા બક્ષવા અભ્યર્થના છે.

શહેરની તે સમયની વસ્તી, કામગીરી અને ખર્ચના પ્રમાણમાં સ્ટેટ
તરફથી જે વાર્ષિક ગ્રાન્ટ બાંધી આપવામાં આવી તેજ અત્યાર સુધી ચાલુ છે.
પરંતુ તે ગ્રાન્ટ વસ્તી, કામગીરી અને ખર્ચના હવેના પ્રમાણમાં ઘણી ઓછી
છે માટે તે ગ્રાન્ટમાં આ ખાતાની માગણી મુજબ સંગોન વધારો કરી
આપવાનું કરમાન કરવા અમારી આગ્રહપૂર્વક વિનંતિ છે.

છેવટે આપ નામદારશ્રીના સુરાજ્ય અમલની છત્રછાયા ચિરકાળ તપો
અને આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા નામદાર નવાબઝાદા શ્રી સાહેબ બહાદુરશ્રી
અને રાજ્ય કુટુંબ દિવાયુ થાઓ અને પ્રજાવાત્સલ્યનું અમૃત વરસાવી
આપ નામદારશ્રીની અને રાજ્ય કુટુંબની જ્યાંતિ અને સુવાસ પૃથ્વીના ખુણે
ખુણે પ્રસરે તેવી પરમાત્મા પ્રત્યે હાર્દિક પ્રાર્થના સાથે વિરમીએ છીએ.

સંવત ૨૦૦૧ના ચૈત્ર સુદ ૮, ને વાર શનિ મુતાબીક તા. ૭ ફાગી-
ઉલ આખર સને ૧૩૬૩ હીજરી તા. ૧, એપ્રિલ સને ૧૯૪૪ ઇસ્વી.

અમે છીએ, આપ નામદાર શ્રીના વફાદાર અને નમ્ર સેવકો,

૧ મણીલાલ જેઠારામ દેસાઈ. મ્યુ. પ્રમુખ.

૨ મહમદભાઈ હાજી ઉસમાનભાઈ કલદાર. મ્યુ. ઉપપ્રમુખ.

૩ ન્હાનાલાલ જેઠાલાલ દેસાઈ.

- ૪ પોપટલાલ મૂળશંકર જોષી.
- ૫ શાન્તીલાલ અમુલખ ઝવેરી.
- ૬ ફતેહચંદ ગુલાબચંદ મહેતા.
- ૭ મણીલાલ રતનચંદ શાહ.
- ૮ બાલાશંકર જયશંકર જોષી.
- ૯ છોટાલાલ મગનભાઈ કોઠારી.
- ૧૦ ભાનુશંકર ઉમયાશંકર પુરોહિત.
- ૧૧ સાહેબખાન કેસરખાન નાગોરી.
- ૧૨ વ્યદલીલાઈ મહમદભાઈ માસ્તર.
- ૧૩ ચમનલાલ અંબાલાલ મહેતા.
- ૧૪ રતિલાલ કેશવલાલ મહેતા.
- ૧૫ ચમનલાલ ઉજમલાલ શાહ.
- ૧૬ સમદભાઈ વાહદભાઈ શેઠ.
- ૧૭ ફીદાહુસેન બદરદીન કોન્ટ્રેક્ટર.
- ૧૮ શંકરરાવ પિલાજીરાવ જગતાપ.
- ૧૯ કનૈયાલાલ ફર્લંડરામ ભજુરાણી.



II

Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur dated 1-4-1944 in reply to the Address presented by the Palanpur Municipality.

Mr President, Members of the City Municipality, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Let me at the outset thank you for the felicitations which you, Mr. President, on behalf of yourself and your colleagues have accorded to me on this occasion. It has given me particular pleasure to receive this address from you as you represent the Capital of my State and all classes of the community. Need I remind you, Mr. President, that we are completing this year a period of five centuries and a half of the foundation of the Palanpur State and a period of over three hundred years since the foundation of Palanpur City. I am on this occasion reminded of the words of a modern writer. He states that "the occupant of an ancient Throne is the living link between his subjects and every great experience and achievement of their national past" He perpetually reminds them of all that their fathers attained and bequeathed by their sacrifices and struggles—their peaceful hearths and their liberties. He is their whole history embodied in human form". The Palanpur Ruling Family and your families have lived through centuries of

storm and stress. These centuries have tied us together, have cemented our relationship and have carried us together through the periods of famines and pestilence, comfort and happiness and peace and prosperity with such close and firm bonds of mutual love and regard as to leave between us no room for misunderstanding of any kind whatsoever. If, therefore, on an occasion like this, instead of merely reciprocating your felicitations and exchanging common place courtesies, I venture to indulge in a somewhat frank and plain speaking, there is no danger of my being open to an allegation that I have exceeded the bonds of courtesy.

Gentlemen, this being the first important occasion when I am speaking in public during these celebrations, I must at the outset express my grateful thanks to one and all of my beloved subjects for the warm and loyal devotion they have shown in these celebrations. The enthusiasm with which they have vied with each other in making contributions towards donations in honour of these celebrations has been unique. Any person who has been a witness to it will not fail to be touched by its sincerity. The greatest reward a Ruler can hope for is to realise that he has a warm place in the hearts of his subjects, for it is there that his real seat is and not on a Throne of gold. Having seen the enthusiasm and the mood of confidence and goodwill all around me, I feel that I have been rewarded for all my toils during the last 25 years. I can assure you, Gentlemen, that in my opinion there cannot be a nobler reward for whatever I have done or attempted to do in my humble way for my beloved subjects.

I must however, tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that

when some months back, I was first approached with a request that I should permit the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of my rule, I was averse to the idea and that too for very good reasons. According to me, a Jubilee celebration is a custom which is foreign to India and which has come into our country during recent years. To be doubly sure on the point, I made inquiries from certain expert quarters and I have been assured that the Jubilee is not an Indian custom. It is true that it is not a modern one, neither it has been borrowed from the West. It has its origin in Asia. It was a religious institution of the ancient Hebrews under the Mosaic Law where every fiftieth year of the calendar was celebrated as a year of emancipation. During recent years the practice has grown up where on the completion of a quarter, or half a century or sixty years, Silver, Golden and Diamond Jubilees are celebrated. The Moghul Emperors of Delhi no doubt divided their reign in periods of ten complete years and those occasions were celebrated with special rejoicings and gifts. But my opposition to the celebrations was not based on this technical ground alone. I felt, and even now I feel sincerely, that an occasion like this should not be an occasion for any show or pomp particularly at a time when the whole world is in the throes of demoniacal conflict and everywhere there is nothing but misery and suffering.

When, however, repeated requests were made to me from different sections and different quarters, that I should permit these celebrations to be held and when it was pointed out to me, that such celebrations are usually the occasions on which the public get an opportunity to give a tangible shape to their feelings of loyalty and devotion and in

commemoration of the occasion to bring into existence institutions for the common welfare, I thought it wiser to yield. I then realised that it would not only be unkind, but improper, on my part to deny my beloved subjects an opportunity to do good to themselves. If I had persisted in my refusal, I would have laid myself open to a charge that I had hampered the cause of public good. But in permitting the celebration of this occasion I had, however, to make one stipulation that I would not allow the money of the public to be wasted or squandered after shows and pompous rejoicings and if at all my subjects really wanted to celebrate my Jubilee, as Jubilees should be celebrated, the money collected on this occasion should only be spent for the establishment of institutions which were really meant for the welfare of the people. I am glad that this condition which was imposed by me has been readily complied with by my subjects who have understood my intention correctly and rightly. I am glad that it has not been considered as having the effect of damping or in any way throwing cold water on the enthusiasm and devotion of my people.

My best thanks are, therefore, due to all my people who have come forward with donations large or small. To me the question of the amount of the donations is entirely immaterial and of no consequence. It is the spirit in which even a single pie is donated that I value most. Most of these donations have been placed at my disposal unconditionally and without any stipulations regarding their disposal.

The order which was published yesterday would give you some idea regarding some of the institutions which I have decided to establish on this occasion. That order also

notifies some schemes for the uplift of our cultivating class and the amelioration of their conditions. I can assure you that I myself and my Government are very anxious and are not sparing any pains to establish these institutions and in giving effect to these schemes. I can further assure you that in addition to the schemes already announced for the benefit of cultivators, my Government has in hand several others for agricultural and industrial expansion in the State and for the spread of literacy particularly in rural areas. The welfare of the cultivators, who are the backbone of every Government, as they are of my Government, is very dear and near to my heart and has my constant attention and care. I and my administration are doing our best for the improvement of their lot and for seeing that they attain their proper place in society at large. I have my very best wishes and prayers for the prosperity, happiness and health of all my people particularly the cultivating class.

Mr. President, I do not know whether you are aware that your Institution is younger than me in my capacity as a Ruler by one year only. The Palanpur City Municipality will be completing its twentyfifth year next year and you will then be celebrating its Silver Jubilee. It will not be out of place, therefore, if I take this opportunity to congratulate you and the Members of the Municipality in advance on the completion of that period. From a mere department of my administration, you have grown into a corporate body, having an elected majority and an elected non-official President. You share with my administration the responsibility of looking after the health and sanitation of the City. It is in your own hands to realise the importance of your task

and the value of your responsibility. You are fully aware that the City of Palanpur, being the Capital, is often visited by distinguished personages not only from British India but also from Indian India. Nothing will give me greater delight, if those who have the opportunity of visiting our City go back with an impression that you have done and are doing all you can to keep it clean and healthy and to make it beautiful. You have in your address referred to some matters which from your point of view are considered by you to be your difficulties or disabilities. I welcome your frankness in mentioning them. This is not, however, an occasion on which we can enter into such issues as are raised in your address. All that I can say on this occasion in reply to that portion of your address is that all these matters will receive a most serious and anxious consideration on my part and on the part of my Government and if we are satisfied that any change should be made in the best interests of the citizens and the City, I and my Government will ever be ready to carry out those changes. As I have stated already, your Institution shares with my Government the discharge of functions relating to the public health of the City, but I cannot forget that the ultimate responsibility in the matter rests with me in the interest of the public themselves. 'After all institutions are merely a means to an end. The end itself is the good of the public. You will perhaps be interested to know that this year is the year of the Diamond Jubilee of the inauguration of Municipal and Local Self-Government institutions in India. These institutions were first established by Lord Ripon in 1884. Since then they have at great many places such as Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi developed into best centres of social service

and suitable training ground for working democratic institutions. If it is so elsewhere, there is no reason why Palanpur should lag behind. If you try to study the history of these institutions elsewhere, you will be convinced that self-help and self-reliance have been their watch-words. Selfless service to the people has been their motto. Your electors have sent you to this Institution so that you can do the duty you owe to them as their representatives and the law has invested you with powers so that you can fulfil your duty with facility and without hindrance. Individual differences and petty and personal rivalries will serve nobody's purpose and will do nobody honour. In public affairs, best results are usually achieved by mutual toleration and reciprocal adjustment. One must learn to understand and appreciate the point of view of his opponent. There is a very nice saying in Persian that two wise men, however much they may be differing from each other, will not break a hair even though they will pull at it; but two persons devoid of any balance of mind will even if they will pull an iron chain will break it to pieces. There is a great deal in this. You should never pull anything to break it. On the other hand if you will synchronise your power of pulling with the elasticity of the thing to be pulled, you will not break even a fragile thread. Remember, common sense is the Nature's greatest gift. A wise man has said that the aim of intellectual training for the mass of the people should be to cultivate common sense. But very often one finds that common sense is that which is most uncommon. It would therefore, be your primary duty to see that every act of yours is based on no other consideration but common sense. Common sense, disciplined by experience and inspired by

goodness, generates practical wisdom and it is that wisdom which is most essential to us in our every day walk of life. Therefore, let common sense and selfless service be your guides and you will soon make your Institution worthy of its great ideal. It is not Institution that makes Man great, but it is Man that makes Institution great. You must not forget that your Municipality has to play a great role in future. It may be a tiny one but it is still a training ground to prepare you for bigger responsibilities.

We cannot, however, afford to overlook the rapid changes that are today taking place in this world. We are passing through a transition of the magnitude that the world has never before experienced and if we do not heed the rumblings of the distant drums, we shall soon be overwhelmed. New ideals, novel principles, incomprehensible standards are daily being introduced and they are changing the face of our society and its ancient institutions so completely that unless we wake up and co-ordinate and unite all our efforts to meet this coming great and unprecedented change, its full blast will throw us off our feet and out of gear. Also, please remember that the modern scientific inventions and rapid communications have so much narrowed this earth that the whole world is a watchful spectator of our daily actions. I entreat at you, therefore, to prepare yourselves for the new world which is already knocking at our door. Do not let false security of our country's past glory lull you to sleep, because if we want to survive and become a great people we shall have to be at once modern as well as ancient. Please do not dismiss my words from your minds as mere illusions of an old man. Think them

over, ponder over them and I am sure you will see their full significance.

A Ruler has never been able to rule successfully and benevolently without the true support and co-operation of the ruled; and this is more so now in these days of great awakening than ever before. The ideal of a good Government must be the ideal of a happy family where all are bound by the code of love and sympathy, where the father conducts the affairs with the spontaneous co-operation and concurrence of his children, where he looks upon their shortcomings with tolerance, where the children are not impatient of his authority, and where there is neither favouritism nor prejudice. It is no vain boasting, I am sure, if I say that the Palanpur State has from olden times tried to live up to this ideal and my prayer to the Almighty God is that He may give you and me strength and courage to maintain that glorious tradition.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I come to a subject which, though it is all important, is hopelessly neglected by us. Our first and foremost duty is to see that the health of the future generation is good and is maintained at a high standard; for, healthy bodies and minds are assets that can never be valued too highly. On them depends to a large extent the capacity to work for the good of society and the country. I am afraid, we have neglected this problem during the last two generations and to our great misfortune, we see that the results have been disastrous. We have, therefore, to make a very special effort; and it is an urgent necessity. No one who has the interests of our country at heart can possibly neglect this problem. Life does not mean

merely to exist, but to live well and usefully. To make an effective contribution and leave the world better than one found it, it is essential to have healthy physical equipment. Measures have to be taken immediately for the promotion of the physical, mental and economic well-being of the people, more specially the poorer classes. And as the problem of the child is the problem of the race, we have to make a start with children. A child in poor health means an inefficient future citizen, and a weak foundation for society.

This is a subject to which, as I have said above, I have given a great deal of thought, and I am revealing no secret when I say that my feelings in this matter are fully shared by Her Junior Highness who is no less anxious than I am that something effective must be done by which the condition of the future generation of our City may be improved.

Plato in his dialogues outlining his ideal State said; "The rich have many consolations, but the highest consolation that the rich can find is in applying their wealth for the benefit of their poorer neighbours." Several of you whom fortune has favoured with material resources do already believe in this saying, and to them specially we—my wife and I—most fervently address this appeal in this noble cause. Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a cause in which no time can be lost and you must come forward and not only show lip-sympathy but actively participate in this useful work. I assure you there is no other greater or nobler work than this; and let us, therefore, throw aside old conservative habits and idea, shake off our inertia, and adopt the latest methods which science has made available in abundance.

Remember, other nations and other countries have benefitted from the latest scientific means, improved the health and physical fitness of their people, and marched ahead. Why not we ?

Ladies and Gentlemen, nobody possesses a magic wand a mere wave of which could put everything right. There will have to be hard work weeks, perhaps months, of continuous labour and sustained effort alone can give us the success we wish and hope for. But toil and sacrifice in a good cause are not things that you have not known before; and I feel sure that there will be nothing to daunt you on this occasion. I shall, therefore, make a proposal. Some of you should immediately form yourselves into a working body and chalk out a ten years' programme for a campaign to prevent child disease, paying in the beginning your entire attention to the Palanpur City only. It may be a modest start; but it is bound to produce results. There may be mistakes in the beginning; but we can always learn from our mistakes and improve upon them. Let the work be taken in hand by a small band of sincere workers from the Palanpur City, those who believe in it and are earnest about making it a success. On our part we,—both Her Highness and myself—are willing to give you the assurance that we shall always be ready to do all that lies in our power to help you.

In conclusion let me make an appeal to you regarding a matter which is uppermost in my mind for many years. In fact, perhaps, it is more important in a way; for on that depends to no small extent the success of your efforts relating to the one to which I have alluded before. I refer to the need for communal harmony.

Ladies and Gentlemen, at present I feel that we in Palanpur are a happy family, thanks to the loyalty and affection of my subjects to me and to the wisdom and patience of the leaders of the people. Conditions, however, are fast changing elsewhere and incidents that threaten the peace and tranquility of the community are becoming common occurrence. So far my people have refused to be affected by external influence, and I deeply appreciate their setting up this barrier. The import of mischief, like all things evil, would, however, always be found at the top of the barrier, ready to throw in the apple of discord. It is my sacred duty, therefore, to sound a note of caution and warning to you, as I have done in the past whenever I have had an occasion of addressing representative gatherings. The way of wisdom lies in your taking it firmly to heart that an agent of evil never brings any one any good. Propositions, essentially evil, would be presented to you in harmless and attractive garb; but it is only the unwary that would fall. You in this Sate have lived for five centuries in perfect amity and brotherliness, and I have every confidence that the wise among you of which I am sure there is still a large number will be able to eschew the snares that might be laid. For, if once the present harmony is upset, all our efforts for the improvement of the existing condition sintellectual, social and economic would meet with impediements at every step.

The danger is real, but the future, Ladies and Gentlemen, is in your hands. For every disease there is a remedy, but there is also a prophylactic. As one who always wishes you well, I advise the adoption of preventive measures. If you follow this advice, you might ensure immunity from disease.

Trouble comes only from separatist tendencies. If communities, like individuals, can be wise enough to see the others' point of view, trouble never appears, or it vanishes as quickly as it arises. There have been differences of opinion in the past, even family and communal disputes; but these have not been the source of any trouble to us. Why? Because at heart you all have been as brothers to each other. I want the same unity, the same desire to live and let live preserved for all time, and accordingly appeal to you to do all that is in your power to cement the ties that have bound you to one another in the past, and live as you have lived before, to the mutual benefit of all and the greater prosperity of the State.

This is my wish as well as my prayer. May the All-powerful Allah, the Divine Source of light for every soul, show us the right path! May He bless you with foresight and faith—foresight to guard against danger, and faith in yourselves and toleration towards your brethern, and abiding faith in your Ruler who makes the welfare of you all his chief care and who has faith in you and your loyalty.

Before sitting, allow me, Mr. President and members of the City Municipality, to thank you and the public at large once again for the Address and for the handsome and artistic casket in which it is enclosed.

III

Address of the Deesa Municipality Dated 2-4-1944.

To,

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness,

Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri

Sir Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur.

G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C.,

NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR OF PALANPUR.

May It Please Your Highness,

We, the President and members of the Deesa Municipal Board, most respectfully beg leave to express our feelings of joy and gratefulness on this most auspicious occasion of the "Silver-Jubilee" of Your Highness' benign rule of the twenty-five years, out of which the last fifteen years were a period of closer contact with Deesa. That period has gone a great way to implant and nurture the feelings of devotion and loyalty towards Your Highness in the hearts of the people of Deesa, which cannot be adequately described in words. All we can say, is, "We greet Your Highness with all our hearty feelings and pray for more similar celebrations in future when we shall have again the opportunity of manifesting our loyal gratitude to Your Highness and the Palanpur Raj."

Ever since the transfer of the Deesa Cantonment on the 15th of March, 1928, the people of Deesa, thanks to Your Highness' liberal policy—have been freely enjoying all the rights and privileges, which they were accustomed to do under the British Administration. The kind and sympathetic attitude of Your Highness and Your Highness' Administration towards the Deesa Municipality, which is in miniature the people's own Government, has been praiseworthy.

The nomination of a President from amongst the elected members of the Board two years back and extending the right of choosing a President by the members from amongst themselves are the two outstanding steps towards the fulfilment of that idea. It may truly be said, that the last 15 years of the State Administration in Deesa form a new era in the general progress of Deesa. Its trade has developed, and grand and magnificent buildings have sprung up on old sites, thus adding vastly to the extent and beauty of the town, and the peace and prosperity of the people. The Fateh Electric Power House has helped the industrial and other needs of the town, while the opening of the Sixth Standard Class in the Sir Charles Watson Middle School has raised the School almost to the status of a High School.

Despite great economising, the opening of the Sixth Standard and the supply of electric lights have made matters difficult for carrying on the Municipal administration. Moreover, along with the advancement of Deesa, new responsibilities have to be shouldered. The Middle School is on the way to be a full-fledged High School and the present accommodation can hardly be considered enough. The swelling numbers in the Gujarati School also demand a new and

more spacious building. Under the circumstances, we cannot help requesting Your Gracious Highness, our Beloved Ruler, to see your way to increase the usual grants adequately to enable us to meet the needs of the situation.

In conclusion, while expressing our deep debt of gratitude for condescending to accept this humble but sincere homage of ours, we pray to the Almighty for Your Highness' long and prosperous rule and the happiness of the Royal Family.

We, the President and Members of the
Deesa Municipality, beg to remain,
the faithful and loyal subjects
of Your Highness,

Poonamchand Amthalal Shah,
President.

Sadik Daud Meman,
Vice-President.

D. M. Karanjia.

S. R. Thakur.

M. U. Chisti.

T. J. Nanavati.

C. M. Kothari.

M. L. Patwa.

S. K. Nagori.

Deesa,

2nd April 1944.



IV

*Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur
dated 2-4-1944 in reply to the Address presented
by the Deesa Municipality.*

This is a very happy and memorable occasion when one cannot but be most profoundly touched by all that has fallen from the mouth of you, Mr. Jethabhai Umedram, on behalf of the citizens of Deesa, and you, Mr. President of the Deesa Municipality, on behalf of yourself and your worthy colleagues. Before proceeding further, may I tell you that it has given me peculiar pleasure to receive your Address which was presented to me with so much enthusiasm, accompanied, at the same time, with so much sincerity. If any assurance is needed at all, I can assure you that I have much appreciated all the kind words which both of you have said about me.

The citizens of Deesa are well aware of my love and affection for Deesa. No other proof of that is necessary than the fact that I have got a house built up here and have made Deesa my second home. I have never lost a single opportunity of expressing my appreciation which amounts to admiration for the sobriety, sagacity and enterprise which the citizens of Deesa have shown to make it a

business and trade centre not only to the benefit of themselves, but to the good of all my subjects in the State. On this particular occasion the citizens have come forward with a handsome collection for the foundation of a Maternity Home which, according to me, is the foremost and essential need of the place. In my speech to the Palampur Municipality I have stated what I and my wife, Her Junior Highness, feel regarding maternity and infant welfare. The feelings of my wife, Her Senior Highness, are no less intense and no less keen in the matter. She has given the proof of these feelings by permitting you to associate her name with your Maternity Home. I have not the least doubt that when that Home comes into being, it will not only satisfy a long felt want of the place, but conduce to the well-being of you all.

Mr. President, my thanks are due to you for something other than what has been said by you in your Address. Without wasting a minute I must say that since your establishment, after the Deesa Cantonment was retroceded, your Municipality has discharged its function so well and has carried out its duties which it owes to the public in such manner as has evoked not only the co-operation from my Government, but deserves all praise and encouragement. My congratulations are due to you for the way your Municipality has worked in the past and is working now and for the splendid success it has achieved in such a short time. I am certain you will still prosper and the Municipality at Deesa will prove that it is an institution of the people and for the people in the real sense of the term. I have no doubt that you have a great future before you. The simple fact that

In such a short time you have an elected President shows you have won the confidence of every one of us and have proved your capacity and efficiency to discharge the trust reposed by the public in you.

I was very much touched by the two sentences in your Address which you have just presented. You have said: "Ever since the transfer of the Deesa Cantonment on 15th March 1928, the people of Deesa, thanks to Your Highness' liberal policy, have been freely enjoying all the rights and privileges which they were accustomed to do under the British Administration." Further you have said, "the kind and sympathetic attitude of Your Highness and Your Highness' Administration towards the Deesa Municipality which is the miniature of the people's own Government." These two sentences, apart from the words used in them, are replete with a significant meaning and shows the sincerity of your feelings. How very kind of you to say all that and appreciate what I and my Government have done for you. It is only by loving a thing that you can make it yours. It is only by appreciating rightly what others have done, that you will be appreciated in this world for your good deeds. The human nature is so constituted that it always requires sympathetic and responsive encouragement. Then only it is stimulated to give out its best. To-day in this changing word the methods of appreciation may have differed. But I am a firm believer in appreciation and I have really appreciated you all for the manner in which your Board with you, Mr. President, as their Head, are carrying on your work in perfect good-will and co-operation.

One matter remains. Although it relates to our little

ones, it is not the least in importance. It is your desire to provide for a good building for your Primary School. In this matter too your Municipality has demonstrated its keen desire to work for the welfare of the people. To assist you in your good cause, we have placed at your disposal a site which is better situated from all points of view; it has every advantage over the present site. I hope you will soon be able to have a magnificent building on the new site, and this would enable your young ones to receive their education in healthier and more suitable surroundings. If there is anything in today's function which I may call is of a composite nature, it is the name selected by you for your Primary School. You have selected for it the name of my beloved grandson, Muzaffer Muhammedkhan, in a fitness of things. You have shown thereby your devotion not only for me personally, but for my heirs and successors for three generations

I wish I could make a long speech. But time is short. I will, therefore, conclude this with one word only. You may rest assured that I and my Government will always have your interest near to our heart and we shall always do our best to help you as far as it is possible for us. I sincerely hope you will on your part continue the same spirit of selfless service and co-operation and may you all, without any distinction of caste and creed, live peaceably in the same old traditions of Palanpur. This is my fervant prayer to the Almighty. God bless you and may you flourish!



*Speech of His Highness the Nawab Sahēb Bahadur
dated 6-4-1944 on the occasion of His Highness
the Maharaja Sahēb of Jodhpur's laying the
foundation stone of Shri Taley Muhammed
Khan Silver Jubilee Hostel for
Jiwaidars and Patawats.*

Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have made so many speeches during this week that I know you must be tired of hearing my voice by now but I feel I must say at least a few words this morning because it would be ungrateful on my part if I did not publicly welcome and thank His Highness the Maharaja Sahēb Bahadur of Jodhpur who has so graciously honoured Palanpur with a visit during these celebrations. Your Highness, you have done us a great and unique honour for which, I assure Your Highness, I, my State and my people shall ever remain indebted to you. The Jagirdars of this State are also most grateful to Your Highness, whose institution Your Highness has blessed this morning by laying its foundation stone.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we all know what a progressive and able Ruler His Highness is. His simplicity and unassuming nature, his nobility of heart and lofty thinking are also well known not only in India but every where and therefore I need not dwell upon them here. The Jodhpur Reigning House has maintained such a long and unbroken friendship with my House that it has in fact become a tradition now. Since the time when His Highness' ancestors were ruling at Mandor, they have been our highly cherished neighbours. Palanpur is indeed proud and fortunate to have such a distinguished and kind neighbour who has maintained such cordial relations in fair weather or foul. Not only that the Jodhpur Reigning Family has produced many illustrious Rulers but some of its younger sons have also been men of high distinction. Most notable of them being His Late Highness Maharaja Shree Pratapsinghji Bahadur. He was extremely kind and like a father to me, and I am proud to own that I have learnt a lot from that world-renowned personality. And don't we see another personality from this famous Rathor family of Jodhpur, Maharaja Dhiraj Shree Ajitsinghji Bahadur who is doing great service to His Highness and the Jodhpur Goernment and to the distinguished Rajput community and people of Jodhpur ?

I wish I can say something more on this occasion but Your Highness, I am afraid, I am not a man of many words

and therefore all that I can do is to request Your Highness to appreciate my unexpressed feelings. Your Highness has honoured not only me and my State but each and every Palanpuri and we are all most grateful to you. I now resume my seat with the hope that Your Highness will not forget your small neighbour on the south and will maintain for ever those cordial relations with which your ancestors have blessed us since last five centuries and which are so strongly cemented by Your Highness.

VI

*Speech of Namdar Shri Nawabzada Saheb Bahadur
dated 6-4-1944 requesting His Highness the
Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner to lay the
Foundation Stone of Shri Jahan Ara
Silver Jubilee Public Park.*

Your Highnesses, Princes, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have been entrusted with the most pleasant duty of inaugurating this evening's function. At the commencement I must accord cordial welcome to you all on behalf of my revered father, myself and the Government of Palanpur to this function. Amongst the distinguished guests who have laid us under a deep obligation by being present on this occasion are Their Highnesses, the Rulers of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Radhanpur. Our heart-felt thanks are due to them for all the trouble they have taken.

The necessity of a Park at the capital city of the State is unquestionable. Apart from affording amenity to the public of Palanpur, a park which would adorn and beautify the area, is a public asset. Therefore, it was decided that in honour of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' reign a Park should be constructed and placed at

the disposal of the public. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. It will also afford a place for the rich and poor alike of Palanpur to spend their mornings and evenings in pure atmospheres. This site has a natural advantage of having so many beautiful mango trees and I am sure it will prove a favourite place for people to visit especially during the summer when these trees will provide a lovely shade and delicious fruit. I do sincerely hope that the people of Planpur will make full use of this.

I am very glad that on this auspicious occasion the names of Her Senior Highness and Her Junior Highness have been also attached to two institutions. The name of Her Senior Highness has been associated with the Maternity Home at Deesa and that of Her Junior Highness with this Public Park.

With these few words, on behalf of all of you I am requesting His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur, the distinguished Ruler of Bikaner and an esteemed friend of ours to lay down its foundation stone. I had an occasion of visiting Bikaner several times and I did it very recently a few days back on the occasion of the auspicious marriage celebrations of the Maharaj Kumars. One thing that struck me on that occasion was a park which has been prepared by His Highness. The Vallabh Garden of Bikaner is a joy to see and has no equal in India. I was reminded, of the well-known Persian couplet and I said to myself again and again :—

“ અગર ફીરદોસ બર રૂએ ઝમીં અસ્તો ”

“ હમીં અસ્તો હમીં અસ્તો હમીં અસ્તો ”

“ If there is heaven on earth it is here, it is here”. Apart from the traditional friendship which we have with the Ruler of Bikaner, it is proper that on an occasion like this, a person who is known for his artistic and aesthetic tastes should be requested to lay down the foundation of this institution. The foundation laid by such Ruler assures us the success of our efforts. I, therefore, request, Your Highness to lay the foundation of “ Shri Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Park.”

VII

*Speech of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner
on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone of
“Shri Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Public Park”
at Palanpur on the 6th April 1944.*

Your Highnesses, Nawabzada Sahib,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me genuine pleasure to be present in Palanpur today to take part in the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the reign of my dear Uncle, His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur.

I consider it a great privilege to be invited to lay the Foundation Stone of this Public Park to be named after Her Highness the Junior Begum Saheba, and I thank the Nawabzada Sahib from the bottom of my heart for the very affectionate sentiments he has given expression to in asking me to perform this ceremony.

It is but appropriate that such an auspicious and important event as the Jubilee of so illustrious a reign should be marked by the provision of amenities to the citizens of the Capital.

The City of Palanpur has an old and distinguished history. Founded by a great Rajput Hero Prahladan who

was no less renowned as a scholar and poet than as a warrior and statesman and named after him, Palanpur has the unique distinction of combining the culture of Rajputana, Gujarat and Islam. The City has more than one noble monument of Sidharaja, the great King of Gujarat, and for many centuries now it has been the capital of an illustrious dynasty which has profoundly influenced the life and traditions of Gujarat and Rajasthan. One notable feature of the City to which I may allude is the stately Kirti Sthambh erected by His Highness to commemorate the beneficent reign of his revered father of blessed memory, His Late Highness Nawab Shree Sher Mahommed Khanji Bahadur. That monument was unveiled by my beloved father to whom the dynasty and State of Palanpur were specially dear. I feel, therefore, doubly happy that His Highness' choice should have fallen on me for laying the Foundation Stone of this park, thereby once again associating the House of Bikaner with beautification of this ancient capital.

In the planning of cities and the corporate life that grows in towns, there is nothing so important as the provision of gardens and parks, not merely because they provide open space so necessary for health in congested areas, but also because of the pleasant setting they provide to the city itself and the peaceful amenities they provide to the citizens of all ages. To the children, they provide happy playgrounds, to the young, places of freedom and enjoyment, to the old, retreats in quieter surroundings. There are very few things to be compared to the quietude and peace that gardens and parks with well mown grass, with their colourful flowers and their noble trees can give to man. Our ancestors who laid out beautiful gardens and who considered no

palace or city complete without such amenities knew their value no less than we do today.

It is only in the fitness of things that the names of both their Highnesses the Begums Sahiba should be associated with functions connected with His Highness' Silver Jubilee. As the Nawabzada Sahib has just mentioned, the Maternity Home, the foundation stone of which was recently laid, has been coupled with the august name of Her Senior Highness who has evinced so deep a solicitude particularly for the women and children of Palanpur. This Park is now to bear the honoured name of Her Highness the Junior Begum Sahiba whose keen interest in all matters relating to the progress of the State and particularly in the beautification of the Capital is well-known. It is therefore, if I may be permitted to say so, an appropriate tribute to call it after Her Highness. May it long flourish, radiating beauty and affording peace and happiness to the citizens of Palanpur and proclaiming to the generations that come the graciousness and bounty of the illustrious lady whose name it bears.

I now have much pleasure in laying the Foundation Stone of "Shri Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Park."

VIII

*Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur on
the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb
of Bikaner's laying the Foundation Stone of
Shri Jahan Ara Silver Jubilee Public Park
at Palanpur on 6-4-1944.*

Your Highnesses, Ladies & Gentlemen,

On behalf of myself, my State and my people, I rise to do a most pleasant duty of welcoming His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner and of thanking him for laying the Foundation Stone of this important institution. Your Highness, we are indebted to Your Highness, Her Highness and all the members of the Bikaner Royal Family for your having undertaken such a long journey, especially to grace the occasion of these quiet Jubilee Celebrations. Let me assure Your Highness that this is a great honour not only to me who have enjoyed your intimate friendship so long, but to all the Palanpuries because Your Highness' persence here has given a new lustre to these functions of theirs.

Your Highness, by performing the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of this Public Park you have done

us such a great honour that the memory of this happy occasion will always be treasured by one and all who have assembled here this evening. Also, I can well imagine the feelings that must be overflowing the heart of the person after whom this park is to be named because the inspiration that Your Highness has today given to this Park by laying its Foundation Stone will always be associated with her name.

I am extremely glad, Ladies and Gentlemen, that my State has decided to name this Park after my wife, a wife who has been a great source of happiness to me. It is indeed most amazing that, though brought up in a foreign atmosphere she has so completely adapted herself to the ideal of a true Indian wife. Not only that she is a real help-mate and an inexhaustible fountain of inspiration to me, but the welfare of my people is always uppermost in her heart, and I am sure the naming of this Public Park after her is our small token of gratitude you and I owe her.

A public garden among the pleasant surroundings of which the public can obtain rest and peace, open air and exercise, is a necessity for every large city. Palanpur City, too, long needed such a garden and I am glad this need is at last satisfied. Let us hope, therefore, that in a very short time where we find today only an unchecked growth of trees and bushes, we shall see springing up a beautiful garden with all its floral splendour.

I wish I could say more; but not only that I do not want to take Your Highness' valuable time but there is hardly any need for me to mention here what happy and

fortunate connections existed between me and that world renowned personality, His late Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of blessed memory and also between Your Highness and me since the time you were the Heir-Apparent because they are quite well known to all Palanpuries. Thus not only my heart but the heart of each and every Palanpuri beating here in this Shamiana is overflowing with the same warm feeling and deep respect. We are sure that the memory of such happy relations of the past will always remain green in our heart and that the future will cement these memorable relations with more and more of love and good wishes.

I now conclude this short speech thanking His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner once again for so kindly laying the Foundation Stone of this place of public recreation.

IX

*Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur
dated 7-4-1944 on the occasion of His Highness
the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner's
laying the Foundation Stone of Shri Taley
Muhammed Khan Silver Jubilee Girls'
English School, at Palanpur.*

Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I once again thank Your Highness, my dearest Bhai, the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner, for so very kindly taking the trouble of coming here and performing this ceremony which I consider to be of very great importance. I am grateful to Your Highness for having consented and laid the Foundation Stone of an institution which is intended to satisfy a long felt and essential need of Palanpur. Each and everyone of us is indebted to Your Highness for your having given such an auspicious start to this institution today, and I consider that today's ceremony has afforded two happy auguries under which this Girls' English School comes into being. One is that we are assembled here in the new area of Palanpur City which has been called Sher-Gunj after my revered father and another is that an old friend and a modern Prince like Your Highness who is

doing so much for his own people has laid the Foundation Stone. It is not my purpose to take your valuable time; but this is really an occasion on which I shall not be justified if I do not say a few words other than those expressing our gratitude to our distinguished guest.

Ladies and Gentlemen, although my main object in standing before you is to convey on behalf of you all, our thanks to our distinguished guest, the Ruler of Bikaner, I cannot let this opportunity pass by without saying a few words regarding the institution the Foundation Stone of which His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur has just laid.

Aristotle has rightly said that all those who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of Empires depends on the education of youths. However, centuries have passed since that wisest of all men has uttered these words and during those centuries the civilization and culture of man kind have made such a phenomenal progress that his statement seems rather incomplete today. Were he alive now, he would have surely added that the fate of Empires depends much more on the education of mothers of today and tomorrow than on anything else. To that I would add that the health, the happiness and the progress of every family certainly depends on whether that family is lucky enough to have in it women who have been able to combine the useful knowledge of our grand mothers with the progressive ideas of today.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is really a pity ~~that~~ ~~the~~

vital question of female education is being so much neglected in this country. I agree that the number of girls who are educated is greater today than it was a generation or two ago, but the progress achieved is so small in proportion to the progress made in several other respects that the country's entire advancement is being thrown out of stride.

I cannot claim to be an expert to talk of the all important question of education, but if I may be permitted to be absolutely frank in expressing my sentiments and views on the subject, based on long experience and careful study as a Ruler, I must say that the type of education we are receiving today in this country is not only wholly unsuitable to us, but it makes us what we never were and what we should never be. The ideal of our educational institutions may be anything, but in practice those institutions are nothing but factories producing clerks by thousand. I do not criticise or blame anybody but ourselves, because the aim of ninety-nine out of hundred students entering a school or a college is to add a flattering degree after their names and then to seek for a job of a clerk. They have no other ambitions; and, believe me, without a lofty ambition, no progress can ever be made. I agree that ambition is only half a virtue; but to have no ambition at all is an unforgivable vice. Merely to eke out a livelihood is not the aim of true education; true education is that which awakens the latent mental capacities so that they can be put to some useful purpose by the possessor of those capacities, by his family, by his country. It has been well said that true education in the long run is that something, which remains after we have forgotten what we have learnt. In other words, it is not the collection

of book knowledge, but the expansion, cultivation and discipline of mind that constitutes the permanent value of education, resulting as it must, in a rational and tolerant outlook on life and civilised social behaviour. True and real education is, therefore, meant to create a lively and intelligent interest in the world around us and a love of sustained and lofty thinking, and never was sustained thinking more needed than it is today for India and perhaps for the whole world as well. It is the duty of each and every Indian, therefore, to lend a hand in improving the faulty system of education which is being applied in this country. Let us plan out an intensive programme of education as the first item on the list of Post-War reforms, because we simply must attain a new stage in our educational career and bring a new atmosphere into our educational institutions if we want to see our children becoming true and worthy servants of the mother country.

However, Ladies and Gentlemen as I said in the beginning, we must not forget the fact that a child's education starts not from the day it enters the school, but from the day it is put in the cradle. It is in one's home that one receives real cultural education and not in any school. It is at home that a boy's intellect is shaped, his character is moulded, his personality is forged. And indeed, it is the mother and not the father who moulds the character, because the father has neither enough time to pay attention to his child's early training nor the child is in the beginning so much with him as to be influenced by him. It is, therefore, the mother and mother alone who can make or mar her child's future. She feeds not only the infant's body but its mind as well. I know what my mother gave me and I have repeatedly said that I owe her a great deal.

You may well ask me here that if the training at home is in fact so very important and that if schools are meant only to give a polish to what we have already acquired at home, how is it that English men take so much pride in their Public Schools ! Ladies and Gentlemen, English schools are something fundamentally different from the schools in this country. The English boys spend several complete years in their public schools, like those which were spent in Ashramas of ancient India. Those schools become, for a time, their second home; while boys in India attend their schools only for a few short hours. Yet even in England no school pretends that it can replace the culture, manner and ideal of home-training. You will be interested to know that although the education given in nearly all the big schools in England is of the same standard, the high value placed by a boy having been to such and such a renowned public school, is not because the education which he received there was in any way better than that given in many other schools, but the fact the home he come from was one whose culture and standing enabled the boy to be accepted into that renowned public school. This will give one some idea of the value of culture given in the home put by school and the general public in England. You will be further interested to hear that an experienced master can accurately describe a few weeks after the boy has joined, the type of home and the back ground from which the boy has come, although the boy may have come from quite another part of the country. Therefore, in any country the moulding of national character has to depend on the upbringing at home rather than on the instruction in the school.

But, even though home training is, as we have seen, so very vital to our entire life we unfortunately find that the atmosphere of our Indian homes today is not what it should be. In India neither the father cares to give attention to the upbringing of his children nor the mother is educated enough to know even how to keep the children in good health, let alone to understand and appreciate her great responsibilities.

It is, therefore, imperative that we give our first attention to the question of female education because the fate of every nation is, and always has been, not in the hand that wields the sword, not in the hand that guides the pen, but in the hand that rocks the cradle. Napoleon once asked Madame de Stael in what manner he could best promote the happiness of France. She promptly said "Instruct the mothers of the French People". Her reply, although rather epigrammatic, was full of political wisdom. It is indeed the solemn duty, therefore, not only of the Ruler alone, but of each and every individual of the public, to see that our girls are cultured and properly educated. But remember, Ladies and Gentlemen, I urge you to send more and more and yet more girls to schools, not because I want to see them appreciate the beautiful poems of Hafiz or Kalidas, not because I want them to become orators or politicians, but because I want them to prove themselves to be true help-mates to their husbands and later as able mothers to their children, whose character, early training and culture are in their hands.

It is indeed most gratifying, therefore, that we have today made a beginning in this direction and that, too, at so

inspiring hands as those of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner. But let us not rest content with this small beginning. Let us hope that a day will soon come when this school will becoming a full fledged High School. In fact, if you will examine the plan of this building, you will find that sufficient accommodation is already provided for the future expansion of the school. Let us pray to God that this institution proves worthy of its noble cause and that Palanpur City soon becomes prosperous and advance enough to have many more schools of this nature.

X

*Speech of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur
dated 8-4-1944 on the occasion of His Highness
the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur's laying the
Foundation Stone of the Silver Jubilee
Monument.*

Your Highnesses, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have made so many speeches during this week that I know you must be tired of hearing my voice by now but I feel I must say at least a few words this morning because it would be ungrateful on my part if I did not publicly welcome and thank His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Jodhpur who has so graciously honoured Palanpur with a visit during the celebrations. Your Highness, you have done us a great and unique honour for which, I assure Your Highness, I, my State and my people shall ever remain indebted to you. The Jagirdars of this State are also most grateful to Your Highness, whose institution Your Highness has blessed this morning by laying its Foundation Stone, and having so graciously given such a liberal donation. We are all grateful to Your Highness

Ladies and Gentlemen, we all know what a progressive and able Ruler His Highness is. His simplicity and unassuming nature, his nobility of heart and lofty thinking are also well known not only in India but everywhere and therefore, I need not dwell upon them here. The Jodhpur Reigning House has maintained such a long and unbroken friendship with my House that it has, in fact, become a tradition now. Since the time when His Highness' ancestors were ruling at Mandor, they have been our highly cherished neighbours. Palanpur is indeed proud and fortunate to have such a distinguished and kind neighbour who has maintained such cordial relations in fair weather or foul. Not only that the Jodhpur Reigning Family has produced many illustrious Rulers but some of its younger sons have also been men of high distinction most notable of them being His Highness Maharaja Shree Partapsinghji Bahadur. He was extremely kind and like a father to me, and I am proud to own that I have learnt a lot from that world renowned personality. And don't we see here another personality from this famous Rathor Family of Jodhpur, Maharaja Dhiraj Shree Ajitsinghji Bahadur who is doing great service to His Highness and the Jodhpur Government and to the distinguished Rajput community and people of Jodhpur.

I wish I can say something more on this occasion but, Your Highness, I am afraid I am not a man of many words and, therefore, all that I can do is to request Your

Highness to appreciate my unexpressed feelings. Your Highness has honoured not only me and my State but each and every Palanpuri and we are all most grateful to you. I now resume my seat with the hope that Your Highness will not forget your small neighbour on the south and will maintain for ever those cordial relations with which your ancestors have blessed us since last five centuries and which are so strongly cemented by Your Highness.



XI

*Speech of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur
of Jodhpur on the occasion of laying the
Foundation Stone of the Silver Jubilee
Monument on 8-4-1944.*

Your Highness, Nawabzada Sahib,
Ladies & Gentlemen.

I consider it a great privilege and honour to be called upon to associate myself with the Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony of the Monument which is to be built to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Nawab Sahib.

I am most grateful to the Nawabzada Sahib for the very kind terms in which he has so generously referred to me and my State.

In every generation there are a few men and women who by virtue of their outstanding attributes win a place for themselves in the hearts of the rest of the country. It is these men who lend stature to a State and raise the level of humanity. I entirely agree with you Nawabzada Sahib that your beloved father and Ruler is such a man

You are rich in sentiments because, you have such a Ruler. We are proud as order of Princes to have such a Prince among ourselves.

We have just listened to a glowing account of His Highness' achievements and benevolences, a record of which any Ruler may well be proud. It is, therefore, befitting that his Government and beloved people have decided to raise this monument in appreciation of what the Nawab Sahib has done make to their lives rich and full.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now great pleasure in laying a corner Stone of this monument so that future generations may know His Highness of Palanpur's sterling qualities, his achievements and the affection in which he was held by his subjects and his brother Princes.

